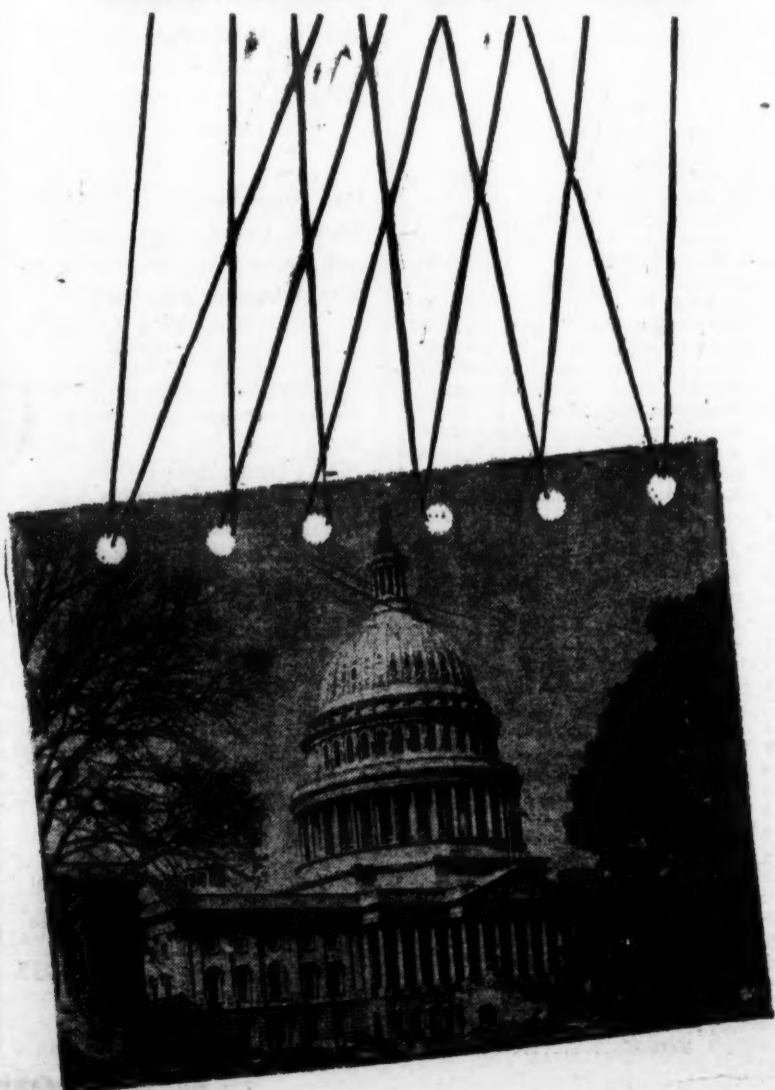


The Inside Story:

How Big Business Bought New 'Labor Reform' Law



Vol. 6, No. 19
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Oct. 11, 1959

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Steelworkers Vow They'll Strike Until Fair Settlement Is Won

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The United Steelworkers Union, declaring its 500,000 striking members are entitled to a fair settlement earned by their labor, pledged to continue the 12-week strike "until justice is done." The pledge came after a summit conference here Oct. 6 between top industry and union leaders led to another collapse in efforts to end the nationwide walkout. Negotiations were completely broken off when the union called the industry settlement offer "totally inadequate," condemning the companies' package as "a sweetheart agreement."

The new stalemate increased prospects of President Eisenhower's invoking the Taft-Hartley Act to reopen the struck mills. Under terms of the act, an injunction would be issued to halt the strike for 80 days while a board of inquiry conducts a secret-ballot referendum among the strikers on the employers' most recent offer.

The union plans to challenge the basis of the injunction, which is that the strike jeopardizes the national health and welfare. Contending that the tie-up has not created a national emergency, the union intends to halt application of any injunction. It points out that with 13 percent of the industry still operating, there is no danger that essential defense or scientific projects will be held up.

But the union's basic challenge of the injunction is that it is contrary to the original intent of the Taft-Hartley Act to issue an injunction after a strike has been in progress for three months. For this would have the effect of breaking the strike in the employers' interest by forcing workers to return under old wages and conditions.

The union's 170-member wage policy committee issued a statement reaffirming rejection of the industry settlement offer. It expressed union solidarity and went on to say:

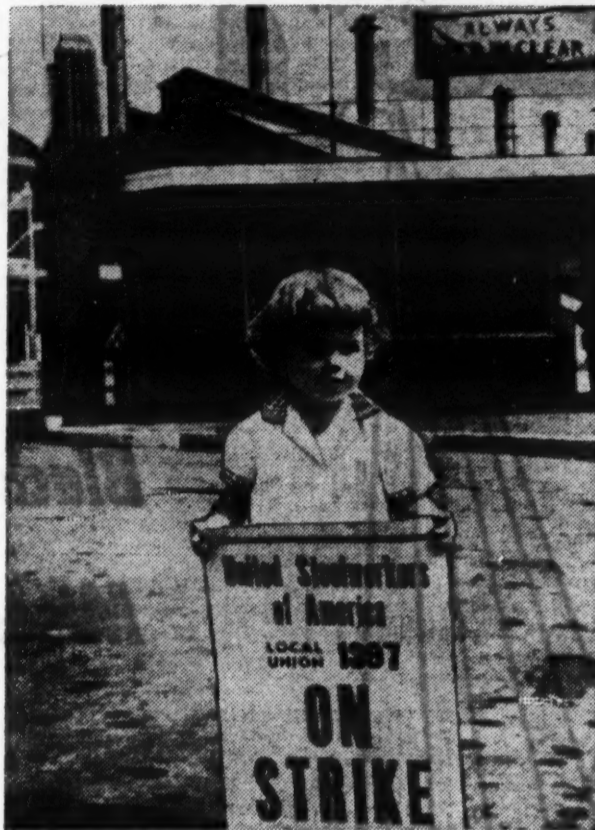
"We resent the statement by the spokesman for the industry that we are seeking a 'something for nothing' settlement."

"The sweat and hard work of steelworkers has brought hundreds of millions of dollars of record profits to the industry."

"The steelworkers will not accept the sweetheart contract offered by the industry. We want a fair and decent contract. We shall remain on strike until justice is done."

The companies estimated the cost of its proffered package at 15 cents an hour over a two-year period. The union put the figure at 10.2 cents, and maintained the offer would leave the workers in a worse position financially than before the strike because of proposed restrictions.

Standing firmly behind the Steelworkers is the entire labor movement, led by the AFL-CIO. Every trade unionist has been asked to contribute one hour's pay per month for the duration of the strike. The RWDSU is contributing \$1,000 a week, pending collections by the locals of individual contributions by their members.



Four-year-old Ellen Smalley spells her father on a Steelworker picketline at Homestead, Pa., as industry-forced shutdown of 85 percent of nation's steel capacity enters twelfth week. At issue are management demands to emasculate work rules and refusal to grant meaningful raise. Homestead was scene of bloody massacre of strikers in 1892 and bitter broken strike in 1919.

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Note on Change of Address

When sending in a change of address to *The Record*, please make sure to include your old address as well as the new, and your local's number.

Histadrut Fund Near \$40,000 Mark

The campaign of the RWDSU to raise \$100,000 to build a trade union center in Israel, in cooperation with that nation's labor movement, Histadrut, received a much-needed shot in the arm last week. Drug Local 1199 in New York City, very much occupied with its nationally-publicized strike at seven hospitals for 46 days last Spring, is now pitching into the RWDSU-Histadrut drive. A "down-payment" check for \$2,700 was turned in to the International Union last Wednesday by Sec. Treas. Edward Ayash of '1199'. More will follow as 1199ers contribute, he said. But to reach the \$100,000 goal "much more will have to be done by all locals," declared RWDSU Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, director of the campaign. "Little time remains; every member should be given an opportunity to contribute to this fine cause," he said.

HISTADRUT CAMPAIGN RESULTS TO-DATE

Local	City & State	Amount
1S	New York City	\$1,150.00
17	Rochelle, Ill.	50.00
19	Memphis, Tenn.	25.00
21	Huntington, W. Va.	60.00
26	Suffolk, Va.	150.00
27A	Newport News, Va.	10.00
28	Charlotte, N.C.	25.00
29	Indianapolis, Ind.	145.00
61	Leominster, Mass.	10.00
76	Philadelphia, Pa.	51.25
87	Saginaw, Mich.	50.00
87B	Cleveland, Ohio	25.00
93	Lansing, Mich.	50.00
101	Pittsburgh, Pa.	200.00
106	Temple, Pa.	26.50
108	Newark, N.J.	1,005.00
110	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	50.00

Bound Volumes Of 'Record'

Bound volumes of past editions of *The RWDSU Record* (1954-55, 1956, 1957, and 1958) are now available to any member or local union office. The price is \$5.50 per volume or \$22 for the complete set of four volumes. Those who want to take advantage of this offer may write to *The RWDSU Record*, 132 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N.Y.

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	Indiana Joint Board	90.00
	Manitoba Joint Council	225.00
	New England Joint Board	140.00
	Saskatchewan Joint Board	100.00
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rwdsu RECORD

RWDSU Preparing Guide for Locals on New Labor Law

A warning to all locals of the RWDSU to prepare for the many restrictions and requirements embodied in the new "labor reform" law was sounded last week by RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg. He noted that one of the by-products of the law is the tremendous burden it puts upon local unions—particularly the smaller ones—in the law's provisions on reporting to the Secretary of Labor.



Pres. Max Greenberg

In issuing the warning, Pres. Greenberg declared: "I am afraid that some of our worst fears about the restrictive nature of the Landrum-Griffin bill will be proven to be realities in the months and years ahead. It will take much time and many lawsuits before the provisions of the new labor law are clarified; the

bill is so complex and unclear that it has already earned the title 'A Full Employment Act for Lawyers.'

"Despite the fact that the law is unclear in many areas, it is not at all unclear where penalties against labor are concerned. These are harsher by far than penalties for similar infractions by businessmen or other sections of the population. For example, union officers are personally responsible for the union reports they are required to sign. And the penalties prescribed by the law include both heavy fines and long jail sentences.

"Much more harmful than even the reporting requirements are the restrictions placed upon the legitimate operations of unions, such as organizing, picketing, and support of other trade unionists. Harassment of unions, under the guise of democracy, is encouraged by the law. Company stooges can disrupt and hamper the normal functioning of a union.

"For all these reasons, it is necessary that every local officer, steward and rank-and-file member familiarize himself with the provisions of the law

and prepare now to meet its requirements. We cannot permit ourselves to fall into the trap which labor's enemies have constructed in this bill. Full compliance with the law is essential so that we can proceed with the important business of organizing the unorganized and serving our membership.

"The RWDSU's legal counsel, as well as the legal and research staffs of the AFL-CIO, are working day and night to come up with the answers to the many questions that have been raised by passage of this law. As soon as we are in a position to do so, we will transmit these to our locals and our field staff.

"As a first step, the next issue of The RWDSU Record will carry the full text of the new labor law, so that every officer and member may have its actual provisions at hand. This is also in compliance with a requirement of the law itself that union members be informed of the provisions of the act. I urge that every officer and member look for and save the next issue of The Record, dated Oct. 25."

AFL-CIO Convention Maps Labor Course; 'Will Not Knuckle Under' to Its Enemies

By HARRY CONN

SAN FRANCISCO (PAI)—"Designed to withstand the current calculated onslaught on organized labor and to further advance American workers and their unions."

This was the label placed on an omnibus program drawn up by the more than 900 delegates, representing almost 14 million trade unionists, at the third AFL-CIO constitutional convention here.

"From this convention and from the record that is written, every officer of every union can find the road to the future of labor," declared AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"It's not going to be an easy road. We have problems and we are going to continue to have problems. However, we have something to combat the people who are opposed to us. We have the traditions of our organization."

The convention set in motion a positive plan to resolve internal disputes and evolved programs of action in such fields as organizing the unorganized, collective bargaining, political education and legislation.

"The trade union movement will not knuckle under," the convention declared. "The multi-pronged attack is being recognized for what it is. It will be exposed, fought and turned back."

The convention recognized that "we stand at a point when forces of change are in operation in many fields—political, social, economic. They are all converging upon the labor movement to form the single important question: Will trade unionism be a continuing, indispensable factor in American life, or a segment of the national scene holding a position of diminishing significance?"

The immediate threat, the delegates agreed, was in the "calculated attack" on the United Steelworkers. And the convention unanimously approved a historic plan to support the steel strikers, calling for each member of each affiliate to give one hour's pay each month. In addition, affiliates were contributing large sums from their own treasuries.

Following is the broad program in critical areas as adopted by the convention:

Internal Disputes—The resolving of disputes between unions was called by Meany "our number one job."

The convention, in a complete switch on traditional views, voted to direct the executive council to work out a plan for "final and binding arbitration." A special committee will work out



Pres. George Meany states AFL-CIO vow that labor "will not knuckle under" to restrictive, discriminatory new "labor control" law.

details which will be submitted to a special convention, probably in 1960.

"We must unify our ranks so that we can go out as a solid organization," declared Meany. It was stressed that the disputes plan will not alter the jurisdiction of any affiliate.

Organizing the Unorganized—The convention noted that the Taft-Hartley Act had a "detering effect upon organizing, due in part to the pro-employer bias of some of the administrative rulings."

The new labor control act of 1959 will have an additionally bad effect on organizing, it was observed.

To meet this critical picture, the AFL-CIO and its affiliate unions "pledged themselves to intensify their organizing efforts to enroll as union members all workers in all industries, crafts and services in all sections of the country."

As both UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther and Meany told the convention: "Despite all of the difficulties, we cannot lay this function of the trade union movement aside and still survive."

Collective Bargaining—"The big business plan to cut down unions is evident," a convention resolution held. "It seeks to create public hostility to union bargaining efforts through a massive propaganda outpouring designed particularly to

sell the notion that union-negotiated wage increases cause higher prices and to spread the trumped-up charge that union 'work rules' mean inefficient operations."

The convention asked that "no one be deluded by anti-union attacks cloaked in the guise of a 'fight on inflation'."

It was emphasized that "wage increases are needed by the economy to provide increased purchasing power to keep pace with rising productive power and to stimulate a steady growth and expanding rate of economic growth."

Political Education—"A malignant conspiracy exists between certain leaders of large industrial corporations and groups within both political parties, which has as its immediate objective the use of political power to so constrict labor unions as to render them ineffective at the bargaining table," the convention held.

To counter this "conspiracy" on the political education front the convention asked all affiliated organizations to intensify their work with the Committee on Political Education (COPE).

A program stressing registration and voting, voting records, literature and voluntary contributions was outlined.

"We have no cause that is not our country's cause," declared the convention. "We have no goals save those which are the goals of the vast majority of the nation's millions."

Legislation—The convention centered its attack on the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in Congress which, it charged, "thwarted all efforts to meet our pressing school problems, raise the minimum wage to levels consistent with the capacity of our economy, help the family farmer, meet our housing needs, develop our natural resources for the benefit of all, provide some measure of security against the hazards of ill health and restore to our government the vigor and vision that characterized the New Deal and the Fair Deal.

"It must be the task of organized labor, together with all other Americans, whose will and wishes have been thwarted by this reactionary bipartisan coalition to see that it does not happen again.

"We declare it shameful that the indecent crusade for the Landrum-Griffin bill, a child of this coalition, received the active support of President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon and members of the cabinet."

In other activities the convention sharpened its weapons in such fields as the union label, trade union education, the fight against discrimination, publications and public relations, international affairs and many others.

Railroad Labor Exposes 'Featherbedding' Hoax

SAN FRANCISCO (PAI)—A favorite trick of railroad management seeking to justify its "featherbedding" charges is to cite the example of the railroad engineer who makes a two-hour and 51-minute run and gets paid "for two days of work."

What railroad management doesn't tell you is that (a) only a handful of engineers get such runs, (b) that far more than 2 hours and 51 minutes running time are involved, (c) that there are many hours of layover time for which the engineer gets nothing and that (d) he has to pay all his personal expenses while away from home.

The Railroad Labor Executive's Association in convention here issued a pamphlet analyzing Railway Management's "Two Day's Pay" hoax. It cites numerous examples of how the railroads have falsified the "dual" system of pay under which certain railroad operating employees are paid on the basis of 100 miles in freight work and 150 miles in passenger service.

RLEA Chairman G. E. Leighty, in releasing the new publication, said that the Association of American Railroads and other spokesmen for railroad management have "clearly misrepresented the truth about the pay earned by railroad operating workers" in their current campaign accusing rail employees of being grossly overpaid for work not performed.

"The truth is," Leighty said, "that the railroads actually save money under their present work rules, because railroad operating workers draw no differentials for night, Sunday or holiday work, and they receive no compensation for away-from-home expenses—hotel room and meals—which are a natural part of road service and today are paid for by the employer in almost every other industry."

Likewise, Leighty pointed out, although railroad service workers spend considerable preparatory time on duty before beginning actual train operations, and additional time at the far terminal, making checks on equipment and filling out reports, they receive no added pay for these services, nor are they paid for the time they spend at the distant point before returning to home terminal, they must finance all of their expenses at this point.

The RLEA analysis of the management charge that trains run from Chicago to Denver in 16½ hours but engineers and firemen receive a total of "10 1/3 basic days' wages" shows that, counting layover time, an engineer on this run actually earned an average of only \$2.26 an hour for the total time he was in service for the railroad.

Labor-Backed Changes Add 190,000 to Rolls

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Thanks to labor-supported amendments to the Social Security law, which went into effect in August 1958, about 190,000 additional men, women and children are now drawing old-age, survivors and disability insurance benefits.

The largest group made eligible for benefits beginning September 1958 are the dependents of disabled workers. Although disabled workers aged 50 to 65 have been eligible for benefits since July 1957, payments could not be made to their dependent families until the 1958 amendments were enacted. During the past year, 126,000 such dependents were added to the Social Security benefit rolls, HEW Secretary Arthur S. Flemming said.



FLOURIDATION of community water supplies to reduce tooth decay is being voted in increasing numbers of American metropolitan areas despite protests of vocal minorities, Rep. Walter Judd (R-Minn.), I., and Rep. John E. Fogarty (D-R.I.) declared on Washington Reports to the People, AFL-CIO public service radio program. They were interviewed by Harry Flannery, AFL-CIO radio director.

New York Committee Asks Strikebreaking Curbs

ALBANY, N.Y. (PAI)—Legislation to compel agencies which recruit strikebreakers to register and make public their activities has been recommended by a special New York investigating committee.

The committee also asked that all employment agencies be required to inform job applicants if they are to take the jobs of striking workers.

The findings and recommendations were revealed by Martin P. Catherwood, State Industrial Commissioner, who promised to forward the report to appropriate committees of Congress and the state legislature.

The committee was named by former Industrial Commissioner Isidor Lubin. He acted after the International Typographical Union charged that a chain of Macy newspapers in Westchester County had imported strikebreakers to break a printer's strike.

The committee said in its report that one commercial agency, Schleppey-Klein, owned and operated by Bloor Schleppey of Zionsville Ind., was actively engaged in supplying strikebreakers to Macy and two other New York publishers. Associated with Schleppey was Miss Shirley Klein, now an executive in the Macy chain.

According to the committee, the agency supplied 117 strikebreakers in three New York disputes. Students in a Florida training school were brought to Westchester for jobs without being told they were to be strikebreakers.

Labor-Run Hospitals Considered in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK CITY—This city's million-member trade union movement is considering building its own hospital chain and operating its own medical insurance system in order to provide adequate medical care at reasonable cost for "all the people."

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO said a special committee has been set up to explore:

- Adequacy of present medical and hospital facilities.
- Economic barriers to adequate medical care.
- Feasibility of using pension and welfare trust funds to finance hospital construction and medical insurance programs.

The committee, headed by Pres. Jay Rubin of the New York Hotel Trades Council, plans to retain a staff of experts in medical economics and related fields to carry out the study.

Vice Pres. Louis Hollander of the Clothing Workers is vice chairman of the special committee and Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers is secretary. Twenty-six major unions, with combined reserves of \$750 million in jointly administered pension and welfare funds are represented on the committee.

Opposition by the city's hospitals to the right of their workers to organize, which led to a seven-week strike against seven hospitals last spring, plus sharp increases in Blue Cross premium charges, spurred organized labor's interest in its own hospital and medical program.

"We have sweatshop health standards in our hospitals," the committee declared. "They underpay their staffs and underserve their patients . . . Yet we are confronted with skyrocketing costs that must be paid out of welfare funds."

The committee also charged that the Blue Cross program "is under the control of big business and the hospital administrators" and declared "we intend to develop a program that will benefit all the people of the city."

Van Arsdale said the program contemplated by New York unions might eventually be extended to the creation of a labor-sponsored medical school to train physicians.

The goal, he declared, is to "bring medicine closer to the people."

Will Mitchell Eat His Hat?

WASHINGTON (PAI)—If Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has to "eat his hat" as he once promised to do if October unemployment is over 3,000,000, he won't do it until at least Nov. 10. And it may even be the 12th.

Those are the likely dates when the full record of October, down to the 31st, will be made public and the Secretary is satisfied that he has to "put up or shut up."

The Department of Labor made this clear when Pres. Joseph Beirne of the Communications Workers ribbed the Secretary with a telegram on Oct. 1, pointing out that the latest figures showed unemployment at more than 3,000,000. Beirne asked when and where the hat eating would take place.

Mitchell made his hat eating promise last spring during the AFL-CIO unemployment demonstration in Washington. Unemployment was then in the 4,000,000's and Mitchell was predicting that the job picture would be rosy by this Fall.

Labor Calls Medical Care for Aged Top Need

By ROBERT B. COONEY

SAN FRANCISCO—The AFL-CIO convention called on Congress to set 1960 as the target for passage of the Forand bill. The bill, which would expand the Social Security system to include medical, hospital and nursing home care, has had extensive House hearings. The AFL-CIO urged the House to complete action "swiftly" so the Senate will have time to approve the measure.

In other actions in the Social Security field, the convention delegates urged congressional passage also of the Forand comprehensive public assistance bill and the Humphrey bill to make federal loans available to consumer-sponsored direct service health plans.

The convention also focused on the basic needs of the aging, especially the 15 million Americans aged 65 and over.

A resolution invited special organizations of the aged to join labor in seeking legislation to improve social insurance benefits, add health benefits to social

security, win low-cost housing, protect jobs and gain tax improvements.

Aid Hospitals

In urging passage of the Forand bill, the AFL-CIO declared:

"It would not only save millions of families from anxiety, financial bankruptcy and needless suffering, but it would also relieve the financial difficulties now threatening many hospitals and welfare agencies, both private and public."

The resolution pointed out that, although the Eisenhower Administration testified against the Forand bill, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, "in no way" suggested that the bill could not be effectively administered.

The AFL-CIO blasted the American Medical Association's opposition, charging that the AMA "continues to oppose the (Forand) bill, bitterly exaggerating its cost, distorting its effects and denying its necessity."

The convention also adopted a resolution proposing that Congress enact a broad program of federal aid to expand health research and facilities.

The convention urged other Social Security amend-

ments to:

- Raise the earnings ceiling to keep pace with rising wage levels.
- Reduce the rule for computing benefits to a limit of the five years of highest earnings.
- Pay disability benefits before age 50.
- Allow women to receive regular benefits at age 60.
- Increase the primary benefit for each year a worker stays on the job past age 65.

The resolution supporting the Humphrey bill and group health plans expressed labor's aim to obtain more effective use of health and welfare funds through a "vast expansion" of group health facilities.

The statement said group plans find it difficult to secure capital for expansion from foundations, community drives, commercial loans or other sources, and it is considered detrimental to seek financing from participating doctors.

On the Forand public assistance bill, the convention urged congressional passage so each state would be able to choose a new and more generous system of federal grants to aid the needy without regard to residence requirements.



AT BAKERY CHAIN PACT signing Sept. 24: affixing signatures, 3rd and 4th from l., Cushman's general manager Roy W. Helm and '260' Business Mgr. John J. Horan. Others seated, l. to r., '260' Pres. Margaret T. Beal, Sales Mgr. Charles F. Rock, union attorney C. R. Katz. Standing, Executive Board members Samuel Kaminsky, Marie Oliver, Sophie Dobkowski, Vice-Pres. Dorothy L. Rogers, Jordan Johnson and John P. Harrington.

800 at Cushman Bakeries Win Highest Rates in Field

NEW YORK CITY—The 800 employees of Cushman Sons, Inc., bakery chain will receive total wage increases making them the highest paid workers in the retail bakery field in the Metropolitan area, it was reported by Local 260 Business Mgr. John J. Horan.

Under terms of a new contract signed Sept. 24, the wage boosts are to be paid in seven steps, the first retroactive to Sept. 20, followed by another every six months over a three-year period. When the final progression is reached August 1, 1962, the minimum pay rate of \$1.50 an hour will have been established for all retail employees of the chain.

Rates Up \$8 to \$20

Former pay rates ranged from \$1 to \$1.30. Immediate increases range from five to ten cents an hour. At the end of three years, the rates will have gone up by 20 to 50 cents—or \$8 to \$20 a week—under the schedule of raises in the contract.

Cushman's operates 117 stores in Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, Westchester County and northern New Jersey. Almost 90% of the chain's retail employees are women.

The terms of the contract also affect three groups of Cushman's employees—store managers, night salesmen and porters—in other ways.

Managers, who formerly worked six days and also received commissions, plus overtime for the sixth day, will now work five days for \$62 to \$103 a week. These figures will reach a range of from \$74

to \$115 at the end of the three-year period. The differentials are accounted for by the volume of business in each store.

Night salesmen—about 60 of them—who formerly worked on a basis of wages plus commission, will now receive a straight \$1.65 an hour which, under the progression schedule, will reach \$1.95, with commissions and overtime eliminated.

Some 60 porters, who earned \$1 to \$1.20 an hour, get an immediate increase to \$1.35, which will ultimately reach \$1.65. Their work schedule will be five days and 44 hours a week, plus overtime.

The rate for all part-time employees will be boosted from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour, starting Feb. 1, 1960.

Health Program Remains

Continuing unchanged under the new agreement is the Health and Welfare program providing free medical, hospital and surgical care for all 812 employees and their families, plus free optical service.

The union's negotiating committee, led by Horan, included Local 260 Pres. Margaret T. Beal and Vice Pres. Dorothy L. Rogers, and Executive Board members Marie Oliver, Sophie Dobkowski, Samuel Kaminsky, Jordan Johnson and John P. Harrington. Union attorney C. R. Katz advised the committee.

Leads '585' Drive At Stationers



HARRY YANOFSKY

NEW YORK CITY—Harry Yanofsky, new vice-president of Local 585, is leading an intensified organizing drive among retail stationery and office supply employees in the city. Yanofsky, a 30-year veteran of New York's labor movement, is working in the drive with '585' Pres. Bernard W. Freeman.

Among stationery shops recently organized by the union are Heyman Bros. & Bold, Bush, Daniels, Meco, and Mid-City. In addition, some 50 employees of stationers under contract to Local 585, previously not eligible for membership, have been signed up, Freeman reported.

"The objective in our campaign is to organize every unorganized stationery company in the city," Yanofsky said.

New York & Northeast

'65' Opens Large-Scale 'Fight-Back' Campaign To Enroll Thousands

NEW YORK CITY—District 65 has mounted a large-scale organizing drive as a counter-offensive against the new anti-labor legislation. The goal is major breakthroughs in large unorganized sections of the '65' jurisdiction, with thousands of new members enrolled.

The union's General Council last month gave virtually unanimous approval to the campaign, stressing the "individual responsibility" for success by every District officer, local officer, steward and rank and filer among its 30,000 membership.

"Let this fight-back program be our way of strengthening our union against the blows aimed at working people through the new anti-labor law," said '65' Pres. David Livingston. He called the law part of a planned economic onslaught by employers, citing their union-busting aims in the steel industry and others where they've forced nationwide strikes.

Team of Organizers

A large team of full-time organizers, with no responsibility for administrative work is to be added to the '65' staff, most of them coming from the ranks of members now in shops. But Livingston stressed the participation of thousands of rank-and-filers as an absolute necessity.

Plans call for a combination of various techniques used in past successful campaigns by '65'. First, there is to be what Livingston called "a seeding process," in which active members in the various locals approach workers with leaflets and establish contacts. In the second phase, the team of organizers is to concentrate on the target shops to complete the campaign. In the case of a very large shop, the unions full organizing staff would move into the campaign.

Tentative termination date of the organizing drive is Labor Day, 1960.

Early Results Cited

Already, there have been some results to the initial phases of the drive, which was launched early in October. Leaflet distributions concentrated in selected targets among locals of District 65 have been welcomed by unorganized workers, and have produced application cards.

'377' Members Re-elect Busch

NEW YORK CITY—Officers and executive board members of RWDSU 377, led by Pres. Peter P. Busch, were returned to office at the union's general membership meeting last month. Re-elected without opposition, in addition to Busch, were: Vice-Pres. Napoleon Massa, Financial Sec.-Treas. Irving A. Rapaport and Rec. Sec. Dominick Ruiz.

Executive board members elected were: Maintenance Division—Jules J. Jasper, George Bowen, Paul Kinsella and William Everett. Production Division—Joseph Klugerman, Otis McKenzie, William McDonald and Jose Ramirez. Culinary Division—Sol Silverman, Edward Zadjura, Victor Gaston and Roy Licorish. Sergeants-at-Arms: Albert Nathan (inside), and Benny Meyerowitz, (outside).

The officers and the executive board members will be formally installed at Local 377's annual entertainment and ball at Manhattan Center Nov. 13.

New, Larger Hdqrs. For Local 721

NEW YORK CITY — Local 721 will move to new headquarters on or about Oct. 14, it was announced by Business Mgr. Martin Koppel.

From its present offices at 113 West 42nd Street, which it has occupied for the past 15 years, the Retail Men's Wear and Sporting Goods Union will move into the building at 1780 Broadway, located between 57th and 58 Streets.

The new home of '721' provides an additional 500 square feet of floor space. Growth of the membership, union staff and services has made the larger quarters necessary, Koppel said.

Mass. Members Study for Better Jobs

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—RWDSU Local 60 is collaborating with the management of the Foster Grant Co. here in an educational program to train employees without cost to them for better jobs in the plastics molding plant.

Already, 65 workers have completed the first part of the program, which includes courses in bookkeeping, shorthand, leadership training, work simplification and blueprint reading.

The program was launched, according to the company, to fill the growing need for technically trained employees in the plant's expanding operations. A pioneer in the plastic molding industry, Foster Grant is the nation's largest manufacturer of sun-glasses. It also produces a line of household products.

A joint study by the union and the company determined the curriculum of the program. Its planning and direction is in the hands of a three-man committee composed of RWDSU New England Regional Director Thomas J. Leone; Jacob Chatkis, Foster Grant vice-president in charge of manufacturing; and Alvin Tall, plant personnel manager.

Martin L. Moran, superintendent of Leominster schools, advised the committee and supervised the teaching staff.

Additional courses in the program are to be given later this fall, the committee announced.



EDUCATION PLANNERS at Foster Grant plastics plant direct free program to train employees for better jobs. Third from left is RWDSU New England Regional Director Thomas J. Leone. Others, l. to r.: Jacob Chatkis, Foster Grant vice-president; Alvin Tall, personnel manager; and Martin L. Moran, superintendent of Leominster schools, who advised group.

The Midwest

Miserly Black's Offer Nixed by Strikers; Aid Mounts Steadily

WATERLOO, Ia.—Rejecting management's repeated offer of a measly 2½-cents-an-hour increase as the basis for settlement of their month-old strike, Black's department store employees are vigorously continuing the walkout for long-overdue wage improvements and a \$1.25 minimum. Co-ordinated support from the labor movement in the area and within the International is giving financial and moral muscle to the strike.

The last rejection of Black's offer came on Oct. 1 at a meeting between RWDSU Local 860 and management representatives arranged by the U.S. Mediation Service as a result of the intercession of Waterloo Mayor Ed Jochumsen. He had urged both sides, "in the interest of the community," to resume negotiations.

Invitations to attend the meeting were issued by RWDSU Regional Director Al Evanoff to Mayor Jochumsen and the press. The mayor declined and the press accepted. But reporters were barred from the session by Black's, a point they underscored in their stories in next day's newspapers.

Strike Hits Black's Business Heavily

Meanwhile, the strike, which began on Sept. 4 after five months of futile contract renewal negotiations, was making a big dent in Black's business. Evanoff estimated that it has fallen off more than 50%. This was largely due, he added, to the all-out support rallied by the affiliates of the 15,000-member Black Hawk County Union Council, supplemented with sizeable money contributions to the strike benefit fund.

One of the biggest lifts to the strikers is the fund-raising drive by the RWDSU's District 65, the union of department store employees in New York, "to make certain that the strikers will not be starved into submission." This drive is being supplemented by such support as the \$100 weekly collections among the members of RWDSU Local 110 in Cedar Rapids, employees of Quaker Oats. Additional funds are expected to result from a letter going out to all locals of the RWDSU over Pres. Max Greenberg's signature, pointing out the strike's importance, and the need of funds.

The 2½-cent offer made by Black's at the Oct. 1 meeting represents no change from its previous inflexible position. The union is demanding a 15-cents-an-hour general wage increase for the 200 employees and a minimum of \$1.25 an hour. The present minimum wage at the department store is \$1 an hour for sales personnel, 85 cents for dining room employees and 90 cents for kitchen workers.

Publicity Effectively Aids Strikers

Publicity and advertising are being used effectively to aid the strikers. Trucks cruising around downtown Waterloo bear banners with the message, "Blacks' employees on strike. Please do not patronize." And every union in town is placing stickers on its mail carrying the same message.

The Auto Workers, the Packinghouse Workers and the Teamsters have been leading reinforcements of the RWDSU picket lines at Black's. The Auto Workers are making collections at plant gates, and have bought space in the top local newspaper to enlist public support. A quarter-page ad was signed by 267 members who work in the Titus Mfg. Co., makers of ventilation equipment.

At the famed National Dairy Cattle Congress, which ran here the week of Oct. 3, attended by more than 200,000 visitors, the AFL-CIO booth made them aware of the strike and enlisted the support of thousands through a prominently displayed petition urging the management to settle.

Walter Hitt Heads '149' Toy Workers In Glendale, W. Va.

GLENDAL, W. Va.—New officers, executive board and grievance committee members, chosen in a secret-ballot election last month, have been announced by RWDSU Local 149, United Toy Workers.

The officers are Pres. Walter Hitt, Vice-Pres. Franklin M. Kaemmerling, Fin. Sec.-Treas. Charles Deitz and Rec. Sec. Thelma Dudley. Named to the executive board are Grace Jack, Agnes Richards, Isleta Horner, Charles Westen and James Weekly.

Grievance committee members elected are Harold Cornwell, Gayle Miller, Allen Young, Joseph Calissie, Harold Pettit, Scott Nichols, Walter Machel and Kaemmerling. Trustee is Miss Horner.

Four Local 149 members were chosen to represent the union at the West Virginia AFL-CIO convention Oct. 15-17. They are Hitt, Kaemmerling, Weekly and Harry Ott.



NEW OFFICERS of Michigan Warehouse unit of RWDSU Local 357 in Anderson, Ind.: seated, left to right, Board member Dick Webster, Vice-Chairman Charles Smith. Standing: Steward Melvin Mousty, Board member Claude Meyers, Rec.-Sec. Malcolm Randolph and Chairman Don Shaw.

Fired for Refusing Overtime, Two at National Tile Win Jobs, Back Pay in Ind.

ANDERSON, Ind.—Two employees of the National Tile Co. here are back on their jobs with pay for the one week they missed following "voluntary" discharges, as a result of a successful fight for reinstatement by their union, RWDSU Local 870.

The men, Tom Hutcherson and Clifton R. Phipps, had been asked by management to work one hour overtime, but said they were not able to do so. When they checked in the next morning, they were told that they had "voluntarily quit."

Grievances were filed through regular union channels by Int'l Rep. Al Bregnard, but the company refused to acknowledge the complaints. Charges were then filed with the National Labor Relations Board accusing the company of "discrimination, refusal to bargain, interference and coercion."

"The company then realized that it had been 'in error,'" Bregnard said. "It also realized that the discharges would not stand up under NLRB investigation, so it quickly notified Hutcherson and Phipps that they would be reinstated to their jobs, with pay retroactive to the day of their discharges."

There was another gain for Local 870 as a by-product of the case. Hutcherson, who was not a member of the union at

the time of the discharge, quickly signed up after his reinstatement, "fully convinced of the value of union membership."



Tom Hutcherson, L., and Clifton R. Phipps got jobs back at National Tile in Anderson, Indiana, show back-pay checks.

31-1 Vote at Restaurant Helps '1064' Grow in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich.—Negotiations for a first contract have begun between RWDSU Local 1064 and Symak's restaurant in suburban Lincoln Park, it was reported by the union's general secretary, Paul Domyeny.

Symak's 33 employees were organized in a swift campaign that was climaxed by a virtually unanimous vote for the growing Local 1064 in a representation election on Sept. 28. The count was 31 to 1, with only one employee failing to cast a ballot in the voting supervised by the Michigan State Mediation Board.

That almost every worker in Symak's turned out for the election was remarkable in itself, Domyeny pointed out. For it was held after Symak's closed at 11 p.m. while a violent rainstorm raged in the Detroit area.

Sub-standard wages and working conditions in Symak's accounted for the employees joining the union so readily, Domyeny said. Major demands in negotiations are reduction of the six-day work week to five, overtime pay after

40 hours, a substantial wage increase and paid vacations.

Domyeny gave credit for the quickly successful organizing drive to three employees of the restaurant: waitresses Erna Rochna and Golda Halvas, and cook Lenora Platter. The latter two, representing their respective job categories, and Marie Beemer, representing general kitchen workers, compose the negotiating committee, led by Domyeny.

'374' Aids Drive For Ambulance In Battle Creek

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Local 374 of the RWDSU is cooperating with the community campaign to raise funds for an ambulance that would give free service to local citizens who require it.

The United Cereal, Bakery & Food Workers union is urging its members to donate Gold Bell gift stamps as the best way of meeting the cost of the ambulance.

Burley Plunkett, a rank-and-filer who is spearheading the drive among the '374' membership, explained that the need arose in the community recently when its only ambulance service was discontinued.

"A group of citizens then decided to start a new service which would provide it free of charge to those who could not afford to pay," Plunkett said. "Anyone who can afford it will give a donation, according to our plans. There will be no set fee."

He emphasized that such a service would help all workers in Battle Creek and its surrounding community by providing free ambulance service when they are unable to pay for it.

But the only way the ambulance service can be financed, he added, is through fund-raising projects and individual donations of citizens. He urged all RWDSUers to send their Gold Bell Stamp contributions to the Emmett Rescue Squad, Inc., 618 Cliff Street, Battle Creek.

Big Hikes Won At Blue Plate In Two Cities

ATLANTA, Ga.—The highest wage increases ever negotiated by the RWDSU with the Atlanta plant of the Blue Plate Food Co. have secured boosts ranging up to 43 cents an hour over two years, Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson reported. At the same time, substantial wage gains were won for the employees of the company's plant in New Orleans, La.

"These members are very happy with this settlement," Dickinson said. "It was the result of hard work and close cooperation between the two negotiating committees in Atlanta and New Orleans." He added that the groups in both cities worked together with identical proposals, with Int'l Rep. Paul Fourcade attending the Atlanta negotiations, and Dickinson the New Orleans bargaining sessions.

Pay increases of 43 cents an hour were won for the following job categories in the Atlanta plant: oil unloader, automatic packer and glass dumper in the mayonnaise department. Other wage gains were identical in both plants, as follows: general labor group, 18 cents an hour; operating labor group, 14 cents; classified labor group, 17 cents; maintenance department employees, 22 cents.

Holiday Bonus Pay Upped

Other gains won in the new Atlanta contract include two and a half times the straight-time rate, instead of double-time, for work performed on holidays. Also, when working foremen replace vacationing department heads they are to receive the latter's rate, instead of the foremen's rate as before.

Vacations were also improved. Now a worker will be eligible for a paid vacation on the anniversary date of his employment. Under the old contract, he had to work as much as 20 months before receiving a vacation.

Dickinson gave special credit for winning the big wage gains and other improvements to the Blue Plate employees negotiating committee in Atlanta, led by Shop Chairman Harold Allums, and including Shafferd Blair, Hazel Blair, Thomas Gossett, John Cole, Mose Malloy and Ruth Barber.

40 at Buckeye Cotton Oil Win Raise in Corinth, Miss.

CORINTH, Miss.—A wage increase of three cents an hour was won by the 40 employees of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. here in a wage reopener, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Paul Fourcade. The cotton oil industry has fallen into a depressed state, Fourcade noted, adding that Buckeye has disposed of a number of mills in the past year.

Protection Against Automation In New American Tobacco Pact

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A new two-year contract at the American Tobacco Co., containing an important supplementary agreement dealing with employment problems caused by automation, was ratified by the members of RWDSU Local 15A on Oct. 7. Wage increases were also gained for the plant's 1,100 employees.



SIGNING OF NEW PACT at Hardin's Bakery in Tuscaloosa, Ala., is reason for this picture of RWDSU and management representatives. Left to right, seated: Ass't Mgr. Bob Roddy, Mgr. Watt A. Henderson, and RWDSU Alabama Council Org. C. T. Daniels. Standing: Union negotiating committee members Eveleen Todd, Lester H. Jenkins, Max Wilson and Tom Ward.

Negotiations for the pact were made unusually complex and difficult by the recent conversion of the big plant's production methods to automation, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen.

Provisions in the supplementary agreement cover the retraining and transfer of employees during the changeover period as automation of the plant's production system is completed. Larsen pointed out that the agreement makes seniority a big factor in protecting workers with long service.

"Considering the complexity of the problem," he added, "we believe it's the best settlement possible under the circumstances."

The union's entire negotiating committee of 18 rank and filers recommended acceptance of the contract, which replaces a one-year agreement that expired Sept. 24.

Wage Increase Schedule

Wage increases in the new two-year pact are as follows:

Ten cents an hour for hourly-paid workers, the same amount going to some piece-rate workers in the stripping, cellophane and banding departments. Eleven cents for workers in the "golfers" and "cigarillos" departments; and 16 cents for those in the "Rol-Tap" large cigar section.

The last group, comprising the largest crew in the plant, received the biggest increase because, with newly installed machinery, they have greater responsibility, Larsen explained.

4 Back at Jobs in Miami After Ford Dealer Strike

MIAMI, Fla.—With all four of their fired colleagues reinstated to their jobs, the strike of 22 salesmen at the South's biggest Ford dealer was ended Oct. 5. As all the salesmen went back to work, the RWDSU's Local 1010 filed a petition for a representation election with the National Labor Relations Board, Int'l Rep. Harry Bush reported.

The salesmen, who joined the union in a group Sept. 24, walked out the next day when four of their number were discharged. It was the first time that auto salesmen anywhere in Florida had organized into a union, according to Bush. Up to the time the four employees were reinstated, the salesmen maintained solid picket lines before the showrooms of their employer, the Cecil Holland Ford Agency.

The salesmen joined Local 1010 in a group as a result of the policies of a

new general manager hired by the Holland agency several months ago. Conditions had been unsatisfactory even before his arrival, Bush pointed out, but the new manager's "tightening-up" practices made things even worse for the salesmen. They finally sought the aid of the union.

A recent example of the worsening conditions cited by Bush was the \$17.50 commission received by one salesman for selling a \$5,000 Thunderbird model.

"These salesmen not only want to improve the commission system. They also want a minimum weekly drawing account and job security," Bush said.

Top Salesmen Fired

An ironic note in the situation was that all four discharged salesmen were scheduled to receive awards from the Ford Motor Co. at a regional banquet, the day after the strike started, for top sales records during the August-September period. Three of the four attended the affair and accepted the awards, which included gold watches and free weekends at a Miami hotel.

Local 1010 Pres. Howard Keshen played an active role in the organization of the Holland agency salesmen, and was prominent in the leadership of the strike.

Proud Labor Paper

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (PAI)—Recently Sen. Barry Goldwater (R. Ariz.) took off on the Kentucky Labor News, official state AFL-CIO organ, for publishing the names of firms in Kentucky urging Congressmen to back the harsh Landrum-Griffin Bill.

Now, the Kentucky Labor News proudly carries on its masthead: "The only labor newspaper in the United States denounced by Senator Barry Goldwater."

Fields Again Heads '441' in Birmingham



BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Jack Fields was re-elected Oct. 3 as president of RWDSU Local 441, the union of some 1,200 bakery workers in this city. Elections were also to be held soon in Local 261 here. Some 750 wholesale and warehouse workers make up the membership of '261'.

Fields, who is chairman of the building committee of the Alabama RWDSU Council, was voted back into office after what was described as "a spirited but friendly" campaign.

Other '441' officers elected were Vice-Pres. Bob Henderson, Sec.-Treas. J. L. Ingram, Chaplain Randall Wells and Sergeants-at-Arms Henry Jenkins, Bill Wainwright, Marcus Blackwell and Orville Lang.

Local 745, the dairy workers group, will hold its election on Oct. 20.



"This is Everyboy's Fight!"

Canada

7-Count 'em—Boards Set Up To Conciliate Pact Terms At 4 Bakeries in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man.—Seven separate Conciliation Boards are preparing recommendations on settlement terms for contracts at the city's four major bakeries—Canada Bread, and General, Bryce's and Weston's Baking Companies—it was reported by Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert. Some 400 employees, largely salesmen, are affected.

Direct negotiations had been carried on since the start of the year,

Contract Pace In High Gear In Nova Scotia

SYDNEY, N. S.—Contract activity is in high gear in Local 596, it was reported by Business Agent J. D. White.

Negotiations for amendments are under way at eight shops; applications for conciliation services at two other shops have been filed; talks are under way for first pacts at four shops; and application for certification at one other was made last week.

Local 596 is still pursuing civic legislation for the 40-hour week, White reported. Both the City Council and the retail division of the local board of trade have turned down the union's proposal, and it appears that the board is running the council, White said.

An indication of this influence is that when the Queen visited Sydney last summer, the council declared a civic holiday, but the board of trade gave store employees only two hours off to see the monarch.

Attending the recent Nova Scotia Federation of Labor convention were Local 596 Pres. Herman Grabher, Vice-Pres. John Bailey, Tom Boutlier and White. The local delegation submitted 12 resolutions, dealing largely with such legislation as union security, minimum wages and conciliation. All resolutions were adopted by the convention.

Half of Can. Profits to U.S.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—"More than half the profits of Canadian industry go to non-Canadians (mostly Americans) and the proportion could increase to two-thirds in the next 20 years," Dr. John Davis, B. C. Electric Co., recently told a Vancouver seminar on Canada-U.S. relations.

with the union proposing a series of amendments that would tighten up general working condition clauses and improve provisions on seniority, sick pay, pensions, guaranteed weekly wage, vacations and commissions.

Countering, the companies requested as many amendments with the objective of taking away some of the workers' hard-fought gains, Schubert said. Two of the companies, Canada and General, wanted a two-year renewal with no improvements whatsoever, Schubert said.

After protracted and futile negotiations, the cases went before the Conciliation Service where the two companies repeated their standpat position. Here, instead of the usual one or two boards to resolve the dispute, the Conservative government's minister of labor set up four separate boards. In addition, three other boards were subsequently set up to consider the cases of the production workers of three of the bakeries.

"These delaying tactics of the companies indicate the increased stubbornness and resistance of managements," Schubert said.

He added that "never before, as far as I know," have so many boards been set up in Canada to resolve a dispute in one industry.

Labor Mourns A. R. Mosher

OTTAWA (CPA)—A. R. Mosher, the "Grand Old Man" of the Canadian labor movement, is dead. The 78-year-old honorary president of the CLC died at his cottage 25 miles from Ottawa. He was listening to a football game.

They never could get Mr. Mosher to really retire, for this was a dynamic man who enjoyed life. He had been president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees for 50 years. He headed first the All-Canadian Congress of Labor and later the Canadian Congress of Labor.

At his death he was honorary president of the CBRT and the CLC, a member of the Canada Labor Relations Board, and, from his desk in the CLC Building an active and lively advisor of the Canadian labor movement.

Mr. Mosher was himself an era. The trade union movement in this country bears the mark of his energetic, vibrant personality. The TLC-CCL merger was his greatest triumph. When it was completed, he retired.

The Canadian labor movement is the product of many men. But A. R. Mosher, perhaps more than any other single individual, has shaped its interests, ideals and personality.

As Rev. Dr. J. F. C. Fraser said at the funeral: "Mr. Mosher's life was his union. Such a man can not truly die."

Andy Ferson Retires; Pioneer at Hudson's Bay



WINNIPEG, Man.—One of the early pioneers of the RWDSU's Local 468 has retired.

After working 35 years for the Hudson's Bay Co., Andy Ferson is going to take it easy. "He'll be missed by us all," said Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert. "We wish him and his wife, Cora, many happy and long years of good health."

Ferson, a member of '468' for over 20 years, was head of the maintenance-coal yard section of Hudson's Bay. When he and his co-workers first organized in 1938, they used to meet in each other's homes for necessary secrecy.

Since then, Ferson's wages have risen almost sixfold, from \$12 a week to \$70. And the working week came down to five days. To say nothing of paid vacations and other improvements won through the union in the 21 years of its existence.

Canada Wages, Productivity Seen Catching Up to U. S.

By JOHN BREWIN

OTTAWA (CPA)—The gap between Canadian and U.S. wages is closing, but there is still a long way to go. And, contrary to the views of newspaper editors and business propagandists, the gap in productivity—or output per worker—has also narrowed, supporting a relative increase in Canadian wages.

These conclusions have been drawn, with supporting evidence, in the latest issue of "Labor Research," a Canadian Labor Congress publication.

The CIO bulletin points out that there isn't much difference between what a Canadian or U.S. dollar will buy. If a

man earns \$65 a week, his standard of living will be the same in either country.

It is harder, however, to earn \$65 a week in Canada. Hourly wages are lower, and hours-of-work are slightly longer.

The difference becomes less every year, thanks to an increased rate of productivity, the research bulletin points out. In 1950 Canadians were making 41 percent less than their U.S. counterparts. Now that differential is only 28 percent.

Why any difference at all? Will there be continued improvement?

The two countries have much in common. Both economies have a comparative abundance of essentials. Both labor forces are highly skilled. Both are highly mechanized. Both have relatively well-developed collective bargaining procedures.

But Canada is a smaller country with a smaller domestic market. With its limited volume of output, Canadian industry cannot apply the same mass production techniques as is done in the U.S. Costs must be spread over fewer units of production and the result is, of course, higher costs of production.

Population Growth Needed

"Since our economic disadvantages are largely related to the small size of our domestic market," Labor Research points out, "it follows that a substantial narrowing or eventual elimination of the wage gap will depend to a large extent on the continued and adequate expansion of our population."

This increase of population has been predicted by the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects. By 1975, the Gordon Commission says, Canada's population will reach 24,000,000.

"If estimates of Canada's population trend proves correct, then the economic disadvantages, arising from a limited scale of production, will be lessened," concludes the CLC.

What does all this mean? Simply that Canadian workers will soon bring home as much as their U.S. brothers, providing they continue to produce more and if their unions get that increased production recognized in the contract.

Here are some facts and figures compiled by the research department of the CLC:

	Average Hourly Earnings	
	1950	1958
Canada	\$1.04	\$1.66
United States	1.47	2.13
Difference	-41.3%	-28.3%

rwdsu RECORD

CANADIAN Delegates to the AFL-CIO convention are shown posed with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Pres. George Meany (second and third from left, in front row) and Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress, a fraternal delegate, seated next to Meany. RWDSU Canadian Director George Barlow attended convention but was not present for this picture.



Canadian Paper Tells the Real Story:

How Big Business Bought New 'Labor Reform' Law

By JOHN BREWIN

Ottawa Correspondent, Cooperative Press Ass'n.

In a shocking and frank front-page article, the Canadian Financial Post has described "How Lobbies Wangled Tough U.S. Labor Law."

It makes terrifying reading for any devoted trade unionist. In fact, anyone who is concerned with freedom would find this article interesting.

For it tells, in laudatory terms, how U.S. business used all the power at its disposal to get anti-union legislation out of Congress. It says that business, flushed with success, is "now looking for greener pastures."

The Financial Post suggests that Canada is a "greener pasture" and remarks that "the lesson for Canadian business is that if a law is desired, it takes plenty of money, long and hard work and very few lobbyists running around Parliament Hill."

The story is one of violence—violence against the mind. The story tells of business buying the U.S. Congress by stirring up a section of the people in a cold and deliberate attempt to gain its own ends.

Here is that story (all quotations are from the Sept. 19 issue of the Financial Post):

"The major organizations involved were the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, aided by most of the local state organizations, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Retail Federation and the National Small Businessmen's Association . . .

"They decided early this year that 1959 was THE year to try for tough labor legislation.

Targets: 54 Freshman Congressmen

"They banked heavily on the revelations of labor racketeering made public by the Senate Labor Rackets Committee."

The business groups went over the list of Congressmen and picked out 54 who had never before voted on a labor bill and who were elected by a slim margin in 1958.

"The full power and influence of the business groups were concentrated on these 54 Congressmen. The first job now was to pour propaganda into the districts represented by these Congressmen.

"This was done with the aid of local branches of the various business groups through newspaper advertisements, and radio and television.

"One major tool was a television program sponsored by the Armstrong Cork Co.'s Circle Theatre called 'Sound of Violence.' It was an April network show with an estimated audience of 25 million.

"It ended with a strong plea by Sen. John McClellan, chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee, for tough labor laws to prevent union hooliganism.

"This program was run as a summer repeat on July 8. The various organizations then proceeded to use all their resources to be sure that the program was seen.

"When it was discovered the show was not scheduled in 27 key Congressional districts, arrangements were made to get some of the stations to run the program sponsored by some business organization or as a public service.

"About 5 million letters were sent out urging people in critical areas to watch the program."

Pres. Eisenhower Gets into the Act

So far U.S. business was just setting the stage. "The business drive really got going," says the Post, "when the tough Landrum-Griffin labor bill was introduced in the House.

"Certainly the business groups put heavy pressure on President Eisenhower who made his unusual television address urging adoption of the Landrum-Griffin Bill.

"At the same time, brief tape recordings and television film clips were made with the authors of the bill and run frequently either sponsored or as a public service by stations in most of the crucial districts.

"In one of the areas, a company sent its foreman out ringing doorbells to urge support for the tough labor bill and this, the company says, produced 3,000 letters to key Congressmen in one week.

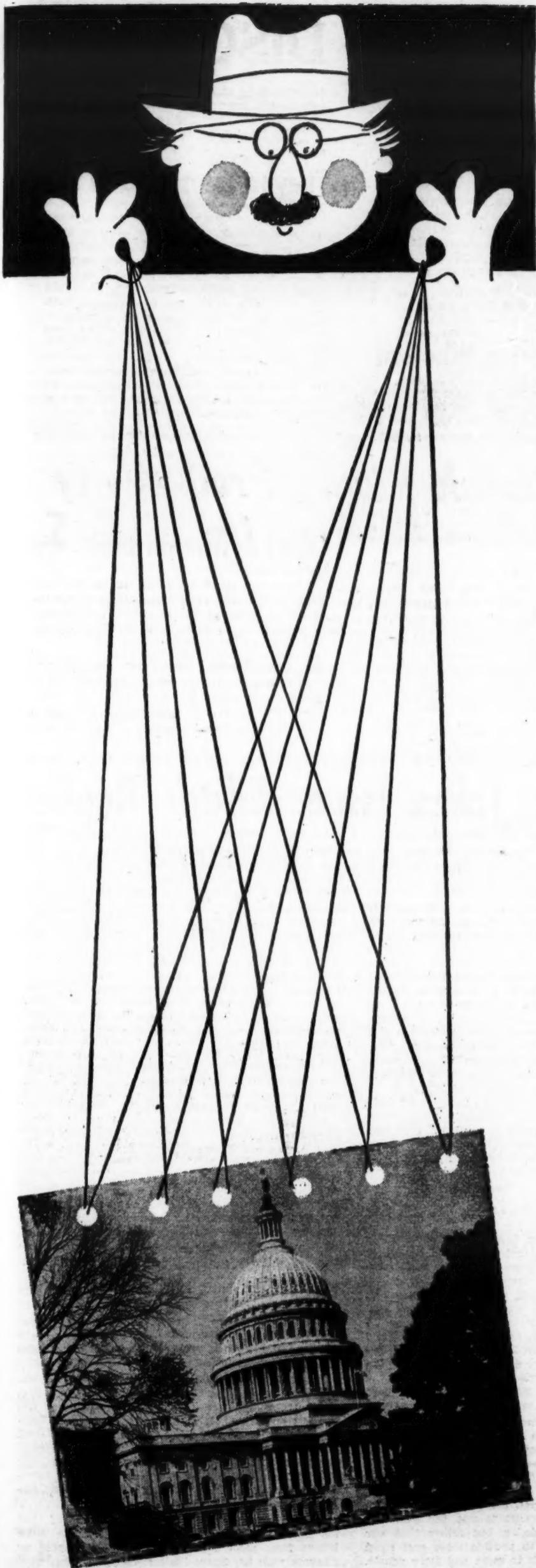
"When the vote came in the House, it was 229 to 201 for the tough labor law.

"Of the 54 target Congressmen at whom all this effort was aimed, 23 had been persuaded to vote for the bill.

"This," concludes the Financial Post, "was nine more than the 14-vote margin of victory."

This is a story the Financial Post tells with pride and affection. This was not written by any pro-labor reporter out to tar U.S. business with a black brush, but is a story held forth as an example to Canadian businessmen.

Draw your own conclusions.



THE FLOOR IS OPEN FOR DISCUSSION

Urges More Blood Banks

To the Editor:

In case of an emergency, a serious operation where blood is necessary in order to save a life, where does a union member turn to? Some hospitals charge two pints for one given, or a fee of \$35 to \$50 per pint. Others go up as high as five pints for every one given (depending on certain blood factors). If the member does not belong to any blood bank, then he or she is at the mercy of the hospital.

One cannot realize the importance of having a blood bank within easy reach when a tragedy strikes until one becomes actually involved. Then emotions set in and one becomes confused, not knowing where to turn.

As chairman of Bell Park Gardens Blood Bank I have experienced such happenings. Despite many appeals for blood, some of our neighbors just never managed to get around to donating blood. But when tragedy struck, they got in touch with me. One of our rules is if you don't give blood—you can't get it. You try to realize what that means at the time of tragedy. They finally realized how valuable a blood bank is. They made a quick trip to our Blood Donor Center, donated a pint and upon presentation of a receipt from the Center, I was able to release blood to their sick ones.

Realization of the vital need of a blood bank may sometimes come too late.

Therefore I propose that each local in our union set up a blood bank for their members. Information of how to set up a blood bank may be secured from the American Red Cross or other recognized hospital blood banks.

It is not a difficult job to start one. At the start you need a substantial amount of donors to start a reserve. After the reserve is built up, yearly donations are required to maintain a necessary quota. The individual blood bank sets up its own governing

body and rules and regulations concerning its benefits.

Our blood bank issues three pints of blood for each donor in the family unit, which covers husband and wife, unmarried children and parents of husband and wife.

If more than three pints are required, then one pint of blood must be donated for every pint released. We hope to be able to increase our benefits in the future but it all depends on the individual donor. The more donors, the more benefits. The success of the blood bank depends on the individual.

EUGENE ASH,
Queens, N. Y.

Interest in Politics Whetted

To the Editor:

I have been a member of the union for only a short time, but I am an avid fan of The Record. Your paper has given me much "food for thought," often resulting in debates with my friends on many issues.

Next April I will be twenty-one years old and therefore a voter in the next Presidential election. Naturally, it will be difficult for me to choose a candidate, as it will be my initial experience as a voter and I recognize that I may be confused by the paid propaganda and even the appearance of the contenders.

However, I do feel that being a union member has brought many requirements to my mind that I might otherwise not have considered. For instance—Is the candidate in favor of even more severe restriction on labor than the Landrum-Griffin Bill, which is bad enough? Will the candidate endorse the worthwhile Forand Bill which would benefit so many of our old folks? Is the candidate in favor of raising the minimum wage? These are only some of the questions I will put to myself before making my final choice.

Thanks to The Record and its staff for awakening

my interest in political affairs and the way they affect me and my fellow citizens.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON
Chicago, Ill.

They're Interested in Names

To the Editor:

Would you kindly send me a copy of "Names for the New Arrival?" Sure enjoyed that fine article "Where Did You Get That Name" in The Record, as I always enjoy all the fine things in The Record. It is a wonderful paper and makes me feel proud to be a member of the RWDSU.

RUSTY ISAACS
Local 535, Vancouver.

To the Editor:

May I have a free copy of the booklet "Names for the New Arrival?" Thank you. My name Sulamith is the English spelling for Shulamith or Shelomith, Hebrew forms, also Shulamite, the woman of the Song of Song—all meaning peace or peaceable. It could also be Solomonith, female for Solomon. My second name, Sokolsky, means Society, Hall, Eagle or Hawk in Polish, Russian, Czech.

SULAMITH SOKOLSKY
Bronx, New York.

Liked Article on Bible Week

To the Editor:

I liked very much the article in the September 13 issue "Call to Observe National Bible Week, October 19-25" by President George Meany. I also liked what he said about the Bible. I am a Bible reader myself and find it a most helpful book, "Out of it comes the issues of life," says the Bible. There we find the way of salvation for our souls and help for daily life. Thank you again for that article. May God bless you.

MRS. RAUHA SEPPANEN,
Brooklyn, New York.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Reader Takes Issue; Editor Replies

To the Editor:

I happened to read your very disconcerting article entitled "Is Medical Care for the Aged 'Socialized Medicine'?" ("Record" issue of Aug. 16), and would cheerfully like to point out some rather graphic misstatements:

1. You say that the older person in this country who must receive public welfare because of heavy medical expenses is forced to "use up his lifetime savings . . . give up his car, his television set and undergo personal humiliation." Do you seriously expect thinking people to believe that any elderly person who owns a television set, car, personal savings, etc., is POOR? Or will the bill eventually eliminate people who own property?

2. You say that after retirement, there would be no charge to the individual at all. WHOOPEE! Sounds great. But isn't it about time that you inane do-gooders stopped burdening our grandchildren and great-grandchildren with a national debt that is soaring at an unbelievable pace? Did you ever stop to consider why the cost of living has risen so sharply and the value of the dollar has shrunk almost FIFTY PERCENT since 1938? Or might this be the result of the Keynesian economic philosophy that smothered this country twenty years ago, which has done as much to create inflation and a cheapening of the dollar as has the unrealistic demands of labor?

3. You mention that this bill can provide the greatest benefits for the lowest cost because of its already established and "efficient" machinery. I assume by "efficient" machinery you mean the current Socialist Security System. If you candidly believe that the Socialist Security System is efficient when it pays out \$30 for every \$1 it receives, you're surely living in a self-inflicted Nirvana.

You further say that \$12 a year is not much to pay for life-long medical protection. Naturally, you neglect to mention that the complete cost must subsequently be made up by the very same people (and the other taxpayers) in additional revenues. Demented altruists can never understand the long-range harm of their thoughtless do-goodism.

4. You concur with Nelson Cruikshank (AFL-CIO) in his estimate that federal action in health insurance is needed "to once again provide a channel for the American people to do together what they cannot do individually." Mandatory contribution would violate the rights of people who do not care to join the program; usurp the rights and duties of the states to provide for the older people (in the

event such appropriations are needed); rape the meaning of the Constitution which states that people are completely free to pursue their own happiness, providing they do not violate the happiness of others (as does compulsory unionism).

5. In conclusion may I add that the Forand Bill IS NOT the answer to the "plight of millions" because it would simply be another condition upon the American people to turn to the Federal government for their needs . . . another step toward complete dependence on the government, willingly opening the door to dictatorship! It may seem remote now, but this dictatorship will come as surely as it came to the Roman and Saracen empires and more recently as it came to a German, Russian and Italian people dependent on a government. The "plight of millions" is a complete misstatement. Plight does not occur in a country with the greatest longevity or the highest standard of living of all time. I certainly doubt that this letter, in whole or part, will find its way to the pages of your paper, but, in the good old American tradition that you seem so determined to destroy, you said something I didn't agree with . . . and this letter is the result.

JACK CONROY,
New York City

Editor's reply: Let's take up Mr. Conroy's criticisms point by point:

1. Thinking people, we believe, do not want to see elderly people pauperized when they encounter serious illness. Yet that is precisely what must happen before they can receive public assistance; going on relief means giving up one's television set, car (even if it's an old, broken-down jalopy and even when it's absolutely essential for transportation) and life savings. It also means, in too many cases, giving up the dignity, self-respect and independence that are every American's birthright. It's precisely for these reasons that labor supports the Forand bill to provide medical and hospital care for retired workers at a very small additional cost.

2. Mr. Conroy, like some of the ultra-conservative "experts" whose line he follows, sees inflation as the over-riding danger and shivers at the thought of a growing national debt and a shrinking dollar. What he ignores is the fact that national income—including wages and profits—has increased at an even more rapid pace than the inflation that worries him. What's important is not the arbitrary value assigned to the dollar, but rather that our economy keep growing to provide more and more of the good things of life to more and more people. Certainly medical care for the aged is a reasonable

—and long overdue—objective for a nation which boasts of its high standard of living.

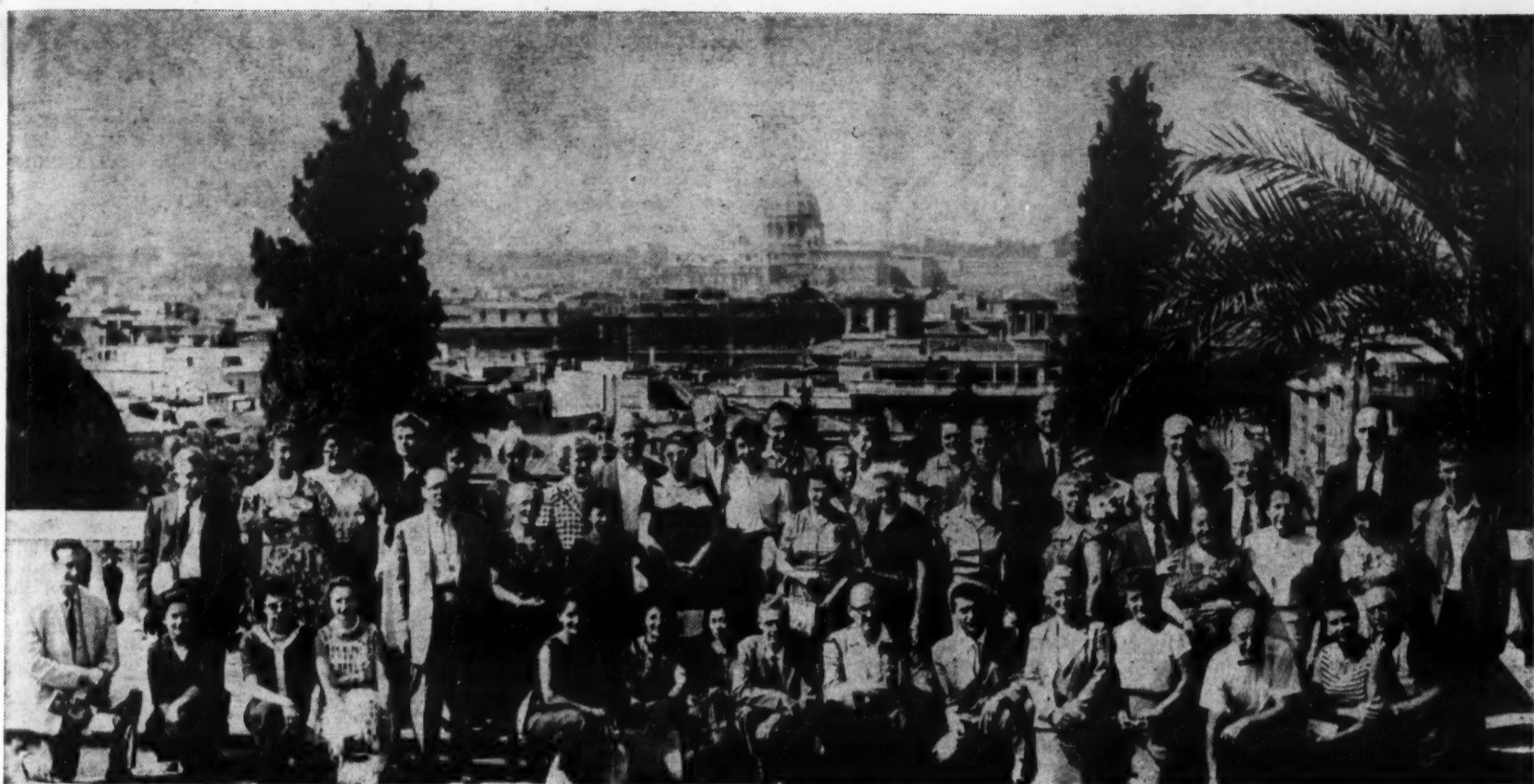
3. Despite Mr. Conroy's label the Social Security system is efficient. What's more, it operates "in the black" like any successful business organization is supposed to do. Far from paying out more than it takes in, Social Security has actually been doing the opposite for more than 20 years, and is considered a sound insurance system by experts—Republicans as well as Democrats. The \$12 a year or less that the Forand bill would cost the average employed person, plus an equal amount from the employer, would more than cover the additional cost of medical and hospital care for the aged—and no additional taxes to make up any imagined deficit would be necessary.

4. It's obvious that Mr. Conroy is a prisoner of the right-wing phrase-makers. The Forand bill would no more violate rights of states or individuals than any other Federal legislation. Sure it would mean that people who are opposed to the idea would have to contribute . . . what's wrong with that? People who are opposed to public education must pay school taxes; pacifists are compelled to pay taxes that pay for arms and armies. If each of us were allowed to pay only for the government services that we support, the result would be anarchy, not democracy. The same principle—which prohibits free-loaders—applies in the union shop, which Mr. Conroy also dislikes and labels "compulsory unionism."

5. The cry of "dictatorship" arises from conservatives every time a proposal is made that would benefit the people. It was aimed at Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman for their New Deal and Fair Deal legislation—which, by the way, have been taken over lock, stock and campaign platform by the Republicans, even if somewhat reluctantly.

Incidentally, at least one of the "facts" in Mr. Conroy's conclusion, like much else in his letter, is all wrong. The people of U. S. do not enjoy the greatest longevity—Denmark, Norway, Sweden, England, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland and Israel—are all ahead of us. Not surprisingly, in all these countries medical care for the aged—and for younger people as well—is considered a proper function for government to perform. And the people enjoy at least as much democracy as we do.

Finally, we're disproving Mr. Conroy's belief that his letter would not be printed. We invite more letters from more readers, whether they agree or disagree with us. Space limitations permitting, we'll print as many as we can.



RWDSU tourists pose for a group portrait atop one of famed seven hills of Rome. In background may be seen buildings of Vatican and St. Peter's.

greatest vacation ever!

By IRVING ROZEN
Attorney, District 65

My mind has had a few weeks to recover from its breathless and bemused state on return to this country on September 15th from our pioneer RWDSU European tour of England, France, Switzerland and Italy. The three weeks following our take-off on August 23rd represented for all of us the most wonderful and educational three weeks in our lives. On September 15, when we returned, most of us had a kaleidoscopic, confused and blurred recollection of the rapid moving picture of the four countries that we had seen in the all too short three weeks. However, now the picture is slowing down and our minds are starting to recall the many fascinating events that took place and the sights that we saw.

First of all, there was the smooth and uneventful flight on a tremendous four-motor plane to London from New York, and back from Paris to New York. The plane performed beautifully, and the steak meals, with champagne, were all that had been promised to us. The brief stopovers at Gander, Newfoundland, with its beautiful airport, and Shannon, Ireland, with its splendid array of merchandise, including liquor at great savings, added to the interest of the seventeen or eighteen-hour flights. Imagine buying Beefeater Gin at Shannon at \$2 a bottle! The flowers at Shannon Airport were very beautiful, as were the pert Irish hostesses, in their pretty green uniforms.

The meals throughout our tour were uniformly good. The only time my own little party came a cropper was when we wandered off by ourselves and got entangled in a real tourist trap in Rome by the name of Alfredo's, which we had heard praised in the U. S. Our discomfiture was not lessened by the fact that, the next day, we read in Fieldings guide book that this was one place that everybody should pass up.

The hotels we stopped at were everything that one could wish for. We all looked forward, with some trepidation, to the accommodations, but they turned out to be just tops. No matter how much one wanted to spend, I would recommend stopping at these hotels. They were, for the most part not new, but retained their old-world charm, spaciousness and furnishings. The only hotel that was not quite up to this standard was the one in Rome, and that was due to the fact that it was a brand new hotel—only about six months old.

The buses in which we toured France, Switzerland and Italy were most comfortable and chauffeured by expert drivers. The drivers were called upon to exercise the highest degree of skill in the tortuous, hairpin turns of the Alps and, while we had thrills galore, we came through without incident. All of us came through the entire European adventure without any casualty except for one or two days' indisposition by a very few of our number.

Our two couriers, both Cambridge students, who accompanied us throughout our tour, were the finest type of English college men and added considerably to our enjoyment of the various sights.

Of course the high point of the tour was the art shown to us all

through Europe. The treasure houses of art in all of the large cities—London, Paris, Florence, Venice, Rome—were literally out of this world. The churches and cathedrals can never be recreated under modern conditions. It was awe-inspiring to see them, and to see the actual creations of da Vinci, Michelangelo, Giotto, Tintoretto and Titian in their own natural settings gave them added interest and beauty. The architecture of the various buildings was breathtaking and astonishing. It seemed incredible that such work had been done hundreds, and in some cases thousands, of years ago. The Sistine Chapel, Westminster Abbey, Uffizio Palace, the Pitti Gallery, the leaning tower of Pisa, Fontainebleau, Versailles—all struck us with reverence and awe and wonderment. The canals of Venice, the boulevards of Paris, the mountain passes of Switzerland, also lived up to our dreams.

Not the least interesting part of the tour was the chance that it gave all of us to meet and know, to an unprecedented degree, a brand new group of fellow union members. We can all, I am sure, testify to the wonderful group of people with whom we travelled. All of them had that spark that moved them to undertake this trip in an airplane over the Atlantic Ocean and the bus tour of Europe. On a trip of this kind there is a great deal of opportunity to show one's mettle and I think, all in all, our people did themselves proud. They at all times displayed a sense of humor, and a spirit of adaptation that made the trip just fly by and formed the basis for friendships which I am sure will last.

I could go on and on, as I am sure every one of us could. For the rest of our lives we will be talking about this glorious vacation and for many of us, I am sure, it is only the first. All of us will want to go back, again and again.

Another RWDSU Traveler Seconds the Motion

To the Editor:

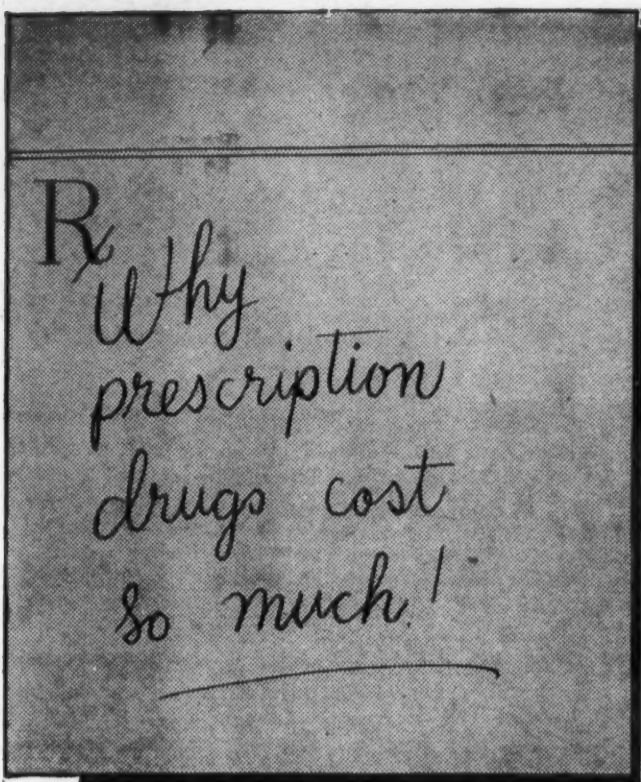
I want to thank our union for the most wonderful holiday I have ever had. "Club Tours, Inc." really extended themselves and did a fine job. Our two guides, Steven and Tony, and our drivers were excellent. My thoughts are all positive with only a minor negative for the entire trip.

I enjoyed each city for its historical significance and beauty and was enthralled as history unfolded before my eyes. The highlight for me was the performance of "Aida" in Rome. It had a perfect setting (even though I do not care for the opera) and it was magnificent. The ride along the Mediterranean Sea was most beautiful to behold and was a second to "Aida."

Mere words cannot express my gratitude. I was also fortunate in becoming acquainted with very pleasant people from the union here in New York City which made the trip more enjoyable.

Looking forward to the reunion we heard about and to the Record's write-up on the "2nd Tour—1960."

Thank you most sincerely,
KATHLEEN V. HIGGINS,
New York N. Y.



If there's one thing you can get most Americans to agree on, it's that drugs and medicines—especially prescription drugs—are terribly expensive. What makes them cost so much? The Cooperative League of the U.S.A., an association of consumer cooperatives, has investigated the situation and has come up with some answers.

Of course, as in any such dispute, there's more than one side of the argument. Retail druggists particularly claim that they are being unfairly criticized. Supporting them, to some degree, is the RWDSU's Local 1199, which, as the largest union of pharmacists and drug store employees in the nation, has a definite point of view on this subject.

Future articles in this series will not only present more of the material prepared by the Cooperative League, but will also afford an opportunity for other opinions to be voiced.

By DAVID W. ANGEVINE
Cooperative News Service

James Cook, a writer for the *New York Post*, asked a physician friend of his to write a dozen identical prescriptions. Each called for 50.1 milligram tablets of a common tranquilizer drug, reserpine. Then Cook took them, one by one, to a dozen different drug stores in New York City.

One pharmacist charged him 95c for the prescription. Another charged him \$4.95—five times as much. At five drug stores he paid \$2.50. The other five charged different prices, ranging from \$1.79 to \$2.85.

Cook isn't the only person who's bewildered by what he pays for prescription drugs. Chicago University's National Opinion Research Center found more than a third of the people (38%) believing the cost of prescriptions is "much too high."

Shoppers who help the U.S. Department of Labor keep abreast of the cost of living found that the same brand of vitamin capsules sold for \$3.07 per 100 in Minneapolis and \$6.53 in Kansas City. In New York City the capsules cost \$3.50. In San Francisco they cost \$4.62.

What's the reason? If one druggist can fill a prescription for 95c and stay in business, why does another druggist in the same city charge \$4.95?

Cook gives some clues to the answer in his thorough and carefully written book, *Remedies and Rackets* (Norton, 1958, \$3.75).

"Because of fair trade, the law of supply and demand has been largely inoperative in the drug business for many years," he says. The so-called fair trade laws let drug manufacturers fix minimum retail prices for their products. Most states have such laws. No group of businessmen has equalled the retail druggists in their efforts year after year to enact fair trade laws, defend them in the courts, and keep them on the statute books.

The people who buy prescriptions don't do much to help maintain competition, either. As Cook says, "Theoretically, the customer can go into several drug stores and get price quotations. In practice, however, the sick man rarely does this. He usually just hands his neighborhood pharmacist the prescription and hopes for the best."

Druggists Give Their Explanation

Druggists themselves offer another explanation—the terrific number of bottles they must have on their shelves to fill prescriptions. A generation ago, pharmacists compounded prescriptions from several score basic drugs. Today they are mainly engaged in transferring tablets or capsules from big bottles to little bottles. To do this, however, they must keep hundreds—even thousands—of the big bottles on their shelves.

Some of the bottles are identical in formula and differ only in brand name. Since physicians more and more write their prescriptions not by drug content but by brand name, a druggist must carry them all. For he is forbidden by law to substitute.

Dr. Claude Forkner, professor of clinical medicine at Cornell University, says there are three or four sulfonamide preparations that doctors find useful. Yet drug makers are offering 200 different sulfonamide products. There are, Forkner says, three or four good antihistamine drugs and 130 antihistamine products.

Drug manufacturers put out 370 new prescription drugs in 1958, 400 in 1957, and 401 in 1956. Few of these involved previously unknown substances. Nearly all of them were old drugs in new combinations, in more potent or less potent forms, or in, say, ampules instead of tablets.

It's expensive for the druggist to maintain such an inventory. Yet he must, and of course the people who pay for this plethora of identical or similar preparations are the druggist's customers.

The druggists know they are under fire from their customers, and they seek to shift responsibility for the high cost of prescriptions by pointing to two other groups—the big pharmaceutical manufacturers and the physicians who write your prescriptions.



Farley Granger: A Relaxed, Carefree Actor

By ELEANOR MANDEL

In his movies and frequent TV appearances Farley Granger has usually played "extreme" types of characters—roles depicting temperamental, sophisticated, daring and even insane men.

However, in an interview backstage at the Helen Hayes Theater, where he is rehearsing for a new comedy ("The Warm Peninsula"), 32-year-old Farley Granger turned out to be far from temperamental. He is actually unaffected, amiable, and relaxed in person—a thoroughly charming young man.

The interview took place in Farley's dressing room, which had lemon-yellow walls and chairs with those plastic covers which make swishing sounds when they're sat upon. The tall, serious young man who entered the room did not at first impress one as an idol of females all over the United States. But presently, he smiled, and in this little-boy-naïve, yet somehow also suggestive, grin, one could see why he is so attractive to women.

Whereas Farley has strong good looks, he also has the sensitivity and easy ways of a youth. This mixture in a male has always been a killer with women-folk because it evokes both sets of emotions gratifying to women—those of womanhood and motherhood.

Equally impressive is Granger's sincere and serious attitude towards his acting. Leaning back against the yellow wall and staring dreamily at some invisible spot on the ceiling, he declared he had always wanted to be an actor. "No," he said, "I never was interested in anything but acting. The actor and the theater are important in the modern world. They entertain, provide thought, help people to better understand their own problems. I like being an actor."

How did Farley get his start in the acting field which he so highly esteems? He was discovered by one of Samuel Goldwyn's talent scouts while acting in a little-theater production at the age of seventeen. Since then, Farley, son of an automobile dealer and graduate of Hollywood High School, has been in many film and television productions. He will be remembered for his fine movie performances in "Han Christian Anderson," "Strangers On A Train," and "The Girl in the Red Velvet Swing." He has also worked in summer stock and in several Broadway plays.

He Prefers Legitimate Stage

Although Farley still wants to do more movies, in which he would like some artistic say, he feels a strong attraction to the legitimate stage. This is perhaps because of the sensitive facet of his nature which probably responds more readily to live audiences and the acting techniques of the stage. Farley, himself, contends that "the caliber of acting in general has risen through the years," and implied in the interview with this reporter that even though this is the case, stage acting is still of a higher caliber than that of any other medium. He keenly senses the different approach "legitimate" stage performers have toward their work from Hollywood-made-overnight stars—the performances of the former being the result of many years of work and study.

He has taken up permanent residence in New York, Farley stated, not only to pursue his calling in the theater, but also because he prefers New York living to Hollywood.

Responding to a question as to his interests other than the consuming one of acting, Farley exuberantly discussed his interest in art (he owns several fine paintings), classical music, and particularly travel. He loves Italy above all other countries he visited on his European trip ("simply beautiful") and he was enthusiastic about a motor trip he made across the United States prior to coming to New York.

Questions in a more serious vein brought more thoughtful answers. "Yes, of course I belong to Actors Equity," Farley asserted. "It's a very worthwhile organization. It enforces rules that are necessary to protect actors' economic interests in their relations with producers."

A query about prejudice in the theater elicited the first really animated response from actor Granger, whose attitude throughout the rest of the discussion was for the most part one of tranquility and amiability. "No," he declared emphatically, "there is definitely no prejudice in the theater. Why, theater people have always been a minority group themselves. In the old days, actors weren't even given a Christian burial! Theater people are loyal to each other; they band together. There is real equality among them."

After this appraisal, Farley drifted back into the dreamy state of ceiling-gazing and discussed his future. What he most desires is to be a good actor, to be able to travel. Of course," he smilingly stipulated, "I want what every actor always does—a good part in a good play every season."

That goal is difficult to come by. But as the interview ended with Farley Granger on his way to his dentist (yes, movie stars go to dentists, too!), it seemed certain that an actor with his gifts and sense of dedication—plus a good play—would make it.

Open Forum:

Causes And Cures For Teenage Violence



Continuing its survey of the causes and suggested remedies for juvenile delinquency, *The Record* here presents three additional statements by people who are directly concerned with the problem. Two are clergymen whose day-to-day work is conducted in New York City, where juvenile delinquency has erupted in its most violent form. The third is a staff member of the Jewish Labor Committee, an organization whose interest in JD stems directly from its fight against discrimination and for civil rights.

In the next issue, this Open Forum will continue with letters from RWDSU members. If you have ideas that you'd like to see printed in these pages, write to *The Record*, 132 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N.Y. We'll welcome letters from members' wives (or husbands) and teenage children, as well as from members themselves.

A Protestant Clergyman: "We Are All to Blame"

By Rev. C. Kilmer Myers,
Trinity Episcopal Church

It is a terrible thing to say, but the people of the City of New York simply do not care enough about what happens to the children who live in the tenements and the impersonal public housing projects. The people will not listen to the plea that the desperate needs of youth be met with adequate services. It is easier to punish. One important requirement is supervised recreation—sports programs and clubhouses that would enable the youngsters to develop under the watchful eyes of trained personnel. On the Lower East Side we never could get the money to engage expert workers to help the Forsyth Boys. Nor could we get help enough for the Sportsmen, the other gang involved in the violence. No one cared enough.

Our neighborhood is changing constantly. Old neighbors move out and new ones move in. Tensions are inevitable and new groups of teen-age boys spring up as "protective associations." They must establish themselves in their new neighborhoods and the only way they know is by force. When the established street clubs rise to meet the challenge of the newcomers, open conflict follows.

To meet this problem our association organized in each police precinct an action group of social workers, clergy, lawyers, youth patrolmen and ordinary citizens. When trouble seemed to be brewing, the appropriate action groups moved swiftly to prevent it. Frequently as many as 100 members went into action. Even many of the gang members who took part in the 1956 truce have cooperated with the action groups to prevent new conflict. Our technique is to intercept trouble makers and offer them peaceable solutions which they can accept without losing face. Almost invariably such help is welcomed.

But our association lacked funds to organize the area of Forsyth Street. We knew the Forsyth Boys existed, but we had no direct relationship with them such as we had with groups in other areas. The older Sportsmen, now responsible citizens, could not control the "new" Sportsmen, called the "juniors."

And so, largely because of a lack of funds thanks to public indifference, two young people died and six were wounded seriously. Thousands of dollars were spent by newspapers and TV companies to record this event for the benefit of irresponsible citizens who could have prevented it in the first place.

A Catholic Viewpoint On Teenage Violence

By Reverend Philip J. Murphy,
Exec. Dir. Catholic Youth Organization of N. Y.

The recent surge of teenage violence which has resulted in senseless slayings of other teenagers and defenseless adults and has plunged a great city into the throes of terror is a problem of incredible proportions. It did not develop overnight but rather has been growing steadily for far too many years.

The youth problem, like many others, was incubated in the period of a great and destructive global war which shattered family life and lessened the bonds of a reasonably firm moral system. Nurtured in infancy in an atmosphere that lacked traditional morality and religion, the problem grew unguided into adolescence and reached an unfortunate maturity in the recent years of prosperity which have, nevertheless, been pockmarked with an unrelenting skein of international tensions and uncertain wrestling with many items of domestic interest.

The arrival of immigrant groups in our city did not serve to lessen the burden we were already shouldering. The unfamiliarity of these groups with our standard patterns of community living was greeted with outright indignation, and even contempt in some quarters and grossly ignored in others. Among many of our citizens was created a "stay-away, get-away" attitude. In other words, stay away from us or we will get away from you. This attitude reflected neither the spirit of Christianity nor the ideals of American democracy.

The continuing decadence of our educational system is another cause for great concern. Young people are no longer taught the meaning and importance of moral and spiritual values. Indeed, there are those among us who insist that a simple prayer acknowledging our dependence upon God is un-American and they have questioned its constitutionality in the highest courts of the land.

Discipline is a naughty word in educational circles. The lack of it in our public schools has reduced these institutions of learning to little more than compulsory leisure-time centers where youngsters are not expected to prepare for adult life but rather pass the time of day until we can provide an evening full of the same

leisure-time activity in handsomely-appointed surroundings.

Adding insult to injury are those in the communication media who prey, for the sake of unscrupulous gain, upon young minds. They are the purveyors of filth and degradation who present lust, avarice and the seeking of unlawful pleasure to our youth as a desirable pattern for everyday living.

The unusually heavy traffic of narcotics and the uncontrolled sale of liquor and alcoholic beverages to minors serves to stimulate an already unruly youth to greater acts of violence and viciousness.

Immediately, we have before us the problem of meting out justice to those who have already committed criminal acts. However, we must not give vent to our emotions but exercise reasonable caution in adjudicating the cases of these youthful offenders. Each must receive the punishment due under the law. It will be wise, however, not to type-mark these cases in a single category in a merely conformist and legalistic way. Each is an individual child of God. There are special and particular circumstances surrounding every youth involved.

On a long-range basis, we must prevent other youngsters from straying toward the brink of disaster. Restoring the family to its former proper role and returning to the traditional norms of morality and discipline in every phase of our lives appears to hold the ultimate solution.

In order to accomplish this task, we must first realize well the central point of our existence—that man has been created for an eternal destiny. He must learn to know, to love and to serve God. Respect and love of our fellow-men flows in abundance from this type of spiritually-oriented living.

The job ahead will not be an easy one. As the problem did not arise overnight, neither will the effects of the solution appear quickly before us.

"Fight Causes, Not Symptoms" Jewish Labor Committee Urges

By Jacob Schlitt,
Field Representative, J. L. C.

The recent increase in juvenile crime and violence has focused nation-wide attention on a problem that has long been with us and that has plagued many communities and many countries throughout the world.

The Jewish Labor Committee, concerned as it is with the rights of minorities in trade unions and in the general community, is disturbed by some of the "solutions" which have recently been offered. Once again we see a symptom of the disease being attacked instead of its cause. We cannot cure juvenile delinquency by controlling the movement of American citizens, lowering the employment age, or singling out one or two minority groups for attack.

Juvenile delinquency is rooted in poverty, slums and discrimination. A full-scale attack on these causes of juvenile delinquency will do more for our youth and for the community than all the work camps, jails, curfews, and restrictions.

Our community must recognize that a penny-pinching public school system is a direct invitation to delinquency. Our schools have a vital role to play not only in detecting early signs of anti-social behavior, but also in teaching respect for law and in meeting the special needs of some of our youth. The *New York Post* clearly pointed out in a recent editorial that "many of the self-righteous voices raised most stridently against the 'punks' and 'rats' in Our Town are the same ones who cry 'waste' when intelligent preventive measures are proposed."

Discrimination, which means lack of educational opportunity, low paid and menial jobs, overcrowded, inadequate and slum housing, is one of the roots of the anti-social behavior which we have witnessed. If all that our potential juvenile delinquent can ever be is a porter or a dishwasher, the threat of a police record doesn't mean much to him. The public and private social agencies are faced with the serious task of working with our youth under the existing conditions which may continue for some time to come. It is their responsibility to give the potential delinquent the opportunity to find recognition in more acceptable areas—in a basketball game instead of a rumble. Our city and private agencies must expand their afternoon and evening programs for youth. Adequately supervised and equipped neighborhood centers must take the place of the street as the center for youth activities.

Trade unions with facilities in residential neighborhoods can also assist in such a program by allowing neighborhood groups to use union halls for meetings and dances, where possible. Union members, as parents and citizens, should become active in their community. Through concerted effort on their part they may be able to initiate new programs for our youth on the part of settlement houses, churches, and other agencies which must meet this challenge.

Big Beautiful Shiner

By JANE GOODSELL

Molly wore a navy blue coat with brass buttons and a new red hat with streamers and new red shoes. She looked very nice. Except for one thing.

She had a black eye. It wasn't a half-hearted smudge of a black eye, either. It was a great, big, beautiful shiner. It gave her face the rakish look of an infant desperado or a cherubic pirate.

She had acquired the shiner through the simple process of bumping into a bureau, but the eye couldn't have looked more authentic if she had spent a couple of rounds in the ring with Archie Moore.

She excited a good deal of comment as we walked down the street



and Molly, who normally enjoys attention as much as any three-year-old, was embarrassed.

When we went into the fish market, the man behind the counter looked down at her and grinned.

"Tell me," he said, "the other fellow—how does he look?"

"What did he mean, Mommy?" she asked, when we were outside again. "What other fellow?"

"Oh, he thought maybe you hurt your eye in a fight," I said.

"He did?" said Molly, looking pleased with the idea.

We went to the beauty shop, and she waited while I had my hair cut. When we departed she opened up her fist to show me a nickel.

"Where did you get that?" I asked.

"Oh, the man gave it to me. He said I should get a beefsteak, but I'm going to get bubblegum instead."

A few minutes later she asked, "Mommy, is my black eye cute?"



"Not especially," I said. "But don't worry. It'll be all well soon."

The girl at the bakery gave her a cookie and said, "My goodness, did your mommy hit you?"

Molly giggled. She was no longer embarrassed and she was beginning to realize that the shiner had its advantages.

When we went into the grocery store she waited, with an expectant look on her face, for the reaction to come.

I placed a bunch of carrots and a pound of coffee on the counter, and the grocer looked down at Molly.

"Well, well, well! What happened to you?"

Molly gave him a charming smile and fingered the candy bars.

"Oh," she said nonchalantly, "my mommy hit me."



—Record Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

Interest and Mortgages At Highest Rates Ever; Advice to House Seekers

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

There's a shocker in store for people seeking to finance homes this year, and for other borrowers and installment buyers too. Finance charges and mortgage interest rates have hit their highest levels since the end of World War II. Under the Administration's twin policies of "tight money" and "more rewards for savers," the era of reasonable money rates which helped millions of families of our generation buy and furnish homes, has come to an end.

Worst blow to homeseekers is the Federal Housing Authority's newest surrender to lenders in raising the FHA mortgage rate to a record-high of 5½ percent plus one-half of 1 percent mortgage insurance. That's a total of 6¼ percent. This is the fifth increase in the FHA mortgage rate since 1953, when the rate was 4¾ percent, including the insurance premium. The FHA increase followed closely an increase in the GI mortgage rate to 5¼ percent. The GI rate was 4 percent in 1953.

Already the FHA boost is having the inevitable effect of pushing up all other mortgage rates and of throttling the GI program. Lenders in many parts of the country now are asking 6 percent and more for conventional (non-FHA) mortgages which generally require higher down payments than the FHA. And in some parts of the country conventional mortgage rates are up to even 7 and 7½ percent. These 7 percent and higher charges already have been reported from California, Florida, Kansas and other areas.

As for the lower GI mortgages, they suddenly have almost vanished. Lenders universally seek to avoid GI loans, since they can get higher rates on FHA and conventional mortgages, or they charge excessive discounts on GI loans, and high closing costs, often as much as \$500.

For example, a bank or loan association may grant a builder a \$12,000 mortgage, but insist on a discount of "five points" or five percent. The builder gets only \$11,400, but whoever assumes the mortgage must pay the full \$12,000. In theory, the builder assumes the cost of the discount. In practice, it must be added on to the price of the house, whether openly or by reducing the quality of the house.

The latest FHA and conventional-mortgage rate boosts also will tend to raise rents on new apartment buildings. As well as individual mortgages, the FHA hiked interest rates on mortgages for large rental projects and co-op housing developments.

So drastic is the rate increase that a number of state credit union leagues are exploring the possibility of setting up their own savings and loan associations, or other mortgage-lending agencies, to beat the high charges. The Michigan State Credit Union League already sponsors its own savings and loan association in such an effort.

What can you do to protect yourself in this housing and interest squeeze?

- First of all, in general, this is a bad year to buy on the installment plan, borrow money or incur a new mortgage unless really necessary. For personal loans or loans to buy cars or other merchandise, first check the cost with the credit union at your plant. Credit unions are limited by law to an interest charge of 1 percent a month, but in any case are holding down charges to borrowers because they are run by their members for their own benefit.

- If you need a mortgage, shop more widely than usual among several lenders, even those in nearby towns. You still have a chance to shade today's excessive rates by shopping. Different lenders have varying sums on hand to lend. Some may be more anxious to make loans than other.

- Be sure to ask what closing costs you may have to pay, as well as the interest rate on the mortgage. As we have seen, closing costs can be a way of raising the interest cost without ostensibly raising the rate itself. Compare both the interest rate and the closing costs when you shop various lenders.

- Try to put down as much as you can and assume as large monthly payments as is feasible, both to cut the total amount of interest you must pay, and the interest rate itself. Banks do tend to give the lowest rates to borrowers who can put down substantial payments, and pay off quickly. In any case, be sure to get a right to prepay without penalty in your mortgage. This will enable you to pay off part of the mortgage if you later accumulate some extra cash.

- If you need a new home this year, look for better values in existing houses, flats and apartment buildings. However, existing houses do require larger down payments than new ones. If the only choice is between a new house and a new apartment building, you'll still probably find better value in a minimum-priced new house.

E BOND RATE RISE: SMALL REWARD FOR SMALL SAVERS

While the Government is now paying large investors as much as 5 percent interest on its borrowings from them, it also has tossed a bone to small savers. The reward is an increase in the yield from E bonds to 3¾ percent from the previous 3¼. Small as it is, the bone is worth gnawing. For one thing, bonds you already own also now earn an additional one-half of one percent if you hold them to maturity. This even includes old E bonds bought more than ten years ago. Our advice is to use E bonds for long-range savings. Even though some savings and loan associations now pay 4 percent and more, the 3¾ percent return on the new E bonds is guaranteed for seven years and nine months, while the savings-account rates could drop again. Also you can postpone your tax liability on the earnings until you actually cash in the bonds. But E bonds are not as desirable for short-range savings. They don't start earning 3 percent until the second year. By comparison, many credit unions and some savings and loan groups pay 4 percent immediately. When you need to cash in E bonds, cash those you bought most recently to protect the higher rates being earned by the older ones.

lighter side of the record

Of All Places

"For months," said the bridge-loving club woman, "I couldn't imagine where my husband spent his evenings."

"And then what happened?" breathlessly asked her friend.

"Well," she said, "one evening I went home and there he was."

Bad Shape

Boss: I thought you were ill yesterday, Jones.

Jones: I was, sir.

Boss: You didn't look very sick when I saw you at the race track.

Jones: You should have seen me after the fourth race.

All Settled

"Your new boy friend has just asked me if he may marry you, and I have given my consent," dad said.

"Oh but I couldn't possibly leave mother!"

"Don't worry,—she can go with you."

Lesser Evil

"Oh, Henry," cried the irritated wife, "that woman next door has a hat just like my new one."

"Now I suppose you want to buy another one," replied the resigned man.

"Well, it would be cheaper than moving."

Play It Safe

An undertaker wired a man, informing him of the death of his mother-in-law. He asked if she should be cremated, embalmed or just buried. After a short time he got the following answer: "All three. 'Don't take any chances.'"

Whether Report

A meteorologist is a man who can look into a girl's eyes and tell wheather.

Accommodating

The clanging noise made by the garbage collectors aroused the family. The housewife suddenly remembered she had forgotten to put out the garbage. With her hair in curlers and her face shiny with various creams, she sleepily leaned out the window and called to the collectors. "Am I too late for the garbage?"

"Certainly not," replied one of the collectors. "Hop right in."

Quite A Cure

"Flattery is a splendid cure for stiff necks," said John.

"Why?" asked his friend.

"There are few heads it won't turn."

Keeps Her Guessing

A middle-aged railroad conductor dropped by the perfume counter, picked up a sample atomizer and gave himself a couple of squirts.

With a wink at the surprised saleslady, he remarked, "Like to keep my wife guessing," and went on his way.

Dog Duet

A boy was practicing his violin lesson while his sister played with the dog. While he scraped away on the fiddle, the hound howled. The sister stood it as long as she could. Then she said: "For goodness sake, can't you play something the dog doesn't know?"

No Dependables

Filling out an application for dependant's aid, a soldier answered "no" to the question whether he had any dependents.

"You are married, aren't you?" the officer asked. "Yesir," the soldier replied, "but she ain't dependable."

Amnesia Victim

Letter to the editor of an advice column: I am only 18 years old and stayed out till two the other night. My mother objects. Did I do wrong?

Answer: Try to remember.

Local Pests

A salesman stopping at a small-town hotel, grabbed the telephone and hollered into it, "Are you the desk clerk in this joint?"

The offended clerk replied, "Yes, I am. What's eating you?"

"That," yelped the salesman, "is exactly what I'd like to know."

Carbon Copy

There had been a long dry spell and two cowboys were discussing the lack of grass.

"Just how bad are things over at your ranch?" asked one.

"Pretty tough," replied the other. "Our cattle are so thin that by using carbon paper we can brand 'em two at a time."

Shed A Tear

I pity those poor people,
Mental and physical wrecks,
The users of the products
Announcers label "Brand X."

Candid Comment

A woman raises her standard of living by lowering her husband's resistance.

Mac 'an Tosh



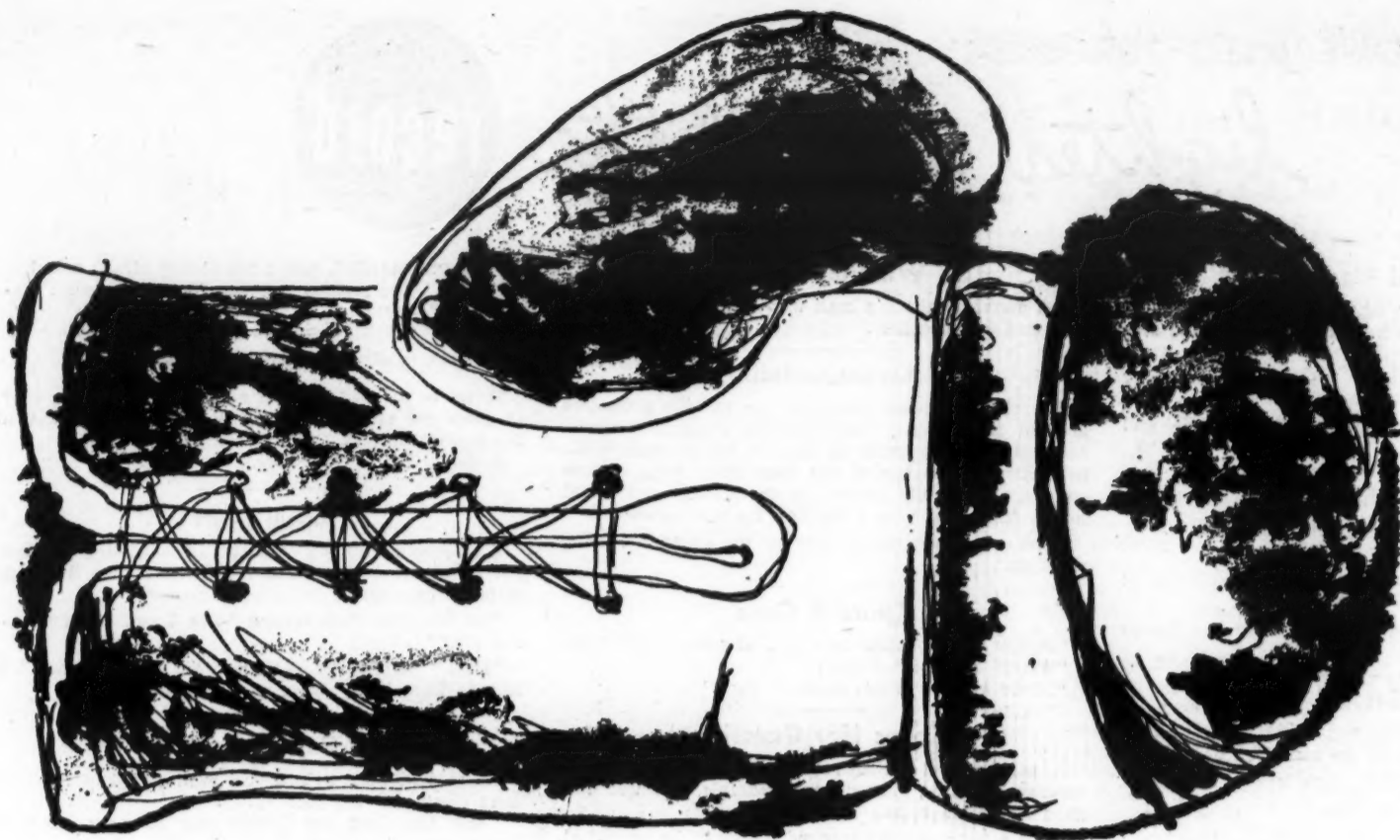
by Kallas



"And that concludes my remarks regarding management's side of the labor dispute."



This view of Linda Christian, star of MGM's "The House of Seven Hawks," is good either way.



LET'S PUT ON THE GLOVES AND FIGHT BACK!

The year 1950 will go down in history as a black one for labor. America's trade unions have been taking a pounding—in Congress, where anti-labor forces pushed through the worst labor law in a generation; and in dealing with employers, where they have met with union-busting management proposals that have produced a wave of strikes involving nearly a million workers.

In the months ahead, the situation will be getting worse, not better. The invocation of the Taft-Hartley injunction against the longshoremen's strike is an indication of what can be expected. The Steelworkers may be the next target for a T-H injunction—now that the industry is beginning to feel the pinch of the three-months-old strike. And anti-labor Congressmen like Sen. Barry Goldwater are planning new restrictive legislation, in case the present labor control law fails to do the job of weakening unions.

Meeting this challenge won't be an easy job. It'll take real effort on the part of union members as well as union leaders to keep the hard-won gains they've made over the years. It'll take even greater effort to move ahead. But it's a job that has to be done; the alternative is to turn the clock back 20 years on wages, hours and working conditions.

Labor has weapons of its own: its numbers, its organization, its know-how. But most of all, the labor movement must depend on the loyalty and unity of its members, and their willingness to defend and build their unions.

With all of us pitching in, we can do the job. Now is the time to increase our efforts in all phases of union activity: organizing the unorganized, collective bargaining, political education. If every RWDSU member talks to an unorganized worker and persuades him to join—that will be the best possible answer to the union-busters. Let's get into the ring now—and fight back!

